The New-York Times.

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THE BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

Important Debate in the U. S. Senate.

INCREASE OF THE NAVAL FORCE.

Action of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Views and Position of Lord Napier.

Probable Intention of the British Government.

[OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 7.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs came to no resolution this morning on the pending difficulties with England. Several propositions were presented, among which that of Mr. SICKLES seemed to be the most favorably regarded. This authorizes the President to employ the national vessels to capture and bring in the British cruisers which attempt to visit American vessels, and permits our merchant vessels to arm, either singly or in convoys, and, under regulations to be prescribed by the President to make prizes, which shall be condemned to the captors.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow, when they will resume the consideration of the subject. The overwhelming defeat of Senator GREEN'S proposition to authorize letters-of-marque and reprisal, only six Senators voting for it, however, will probably discourage the adoption of the Sickles plan. The doings of the Senate in defeating that, as well as refusing the new war-vessels, was in broad contrast to the Senators' warlike talk in debate. Cotton appeared to rule the opposition to the belligerent measures. O.

Highly Important Debate in the Senate.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The Naval Appropriation bill being under consideration—

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, from the Naval Committe, reported an amendment for the construction of ten new steam sloops-of-war, viz: Five of twelve feet draft, four of fourteen feet draft, and one paddle steamer of eight feet draft, at an aggregate cost of $1,200,000.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, moved to strike out the four of fourteen feet draft, leaving the others.

Mr. BELL, (Tenn.,) supporting the proposition, made some happily sarcastic remarks, asking where were the war spirits who excited us so much a few days ago; where was the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. TOOMBS,) who had wanted a war with England any time within these ten years past; where was the Senator from Illinois, (Mr., DOUGLAS,) whose bill to clothe the President with extraordinary power lies on the table; where was the Senator from New-Hampshire, (Mr. HALE,) who could not agree with the wise and moderate counsels of the Chairman of the Foreign Committee, (Mr. MASON)? These war spirits have left no margin for any Senator following in their wake, except to resolve that the President shall give orders to capture the whole British Navy. His (BELL'S) course was to prepare gradually and silently for a contest, should it ever come, with that great and arrogant power, but never to use bravado.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, also urged the present increase of the navy. Bold words, such as had been used, require to be followed by bold deeds. Now is the time to increase our ships, when the credit of the country is good, for in a war with England we must borrow at ten or twenty per cent. He would have voted for twenty additional ships instead of ten, for, although he did not seek a war with Great Britain, he would be prepared to maintain the honor of the country.

Mr. TOOMS, of Georgia, replied in the same strain as his former speech, that the United States can whip the world.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, did not entertain this as a war measure, but as a measure indispensably necessary for our interest as a great commercial nation. Referring to the tone of the recent speeches he said we cannot build a navy, like Aladdin's palace, in a night. We cannot raise ships by resolutions of Congress. To raise an army you have but to light up the fires from the hill-tops, but the construction, equipment and training of a navy is the work of time. By looking at other countries, we find the deficiency of our navy, compared with our commerce. Denmark, Sweden, and other small States, have navies equal or superior to us. Every stump orator in the country insists on taking Cuba, and wiping out Spain, yet Spain has a larger navy than ours. He (HAMMOND) felt these insults in the Gulf as if he had been stricken in the face. He could not be content with a mere apology, and hoped that our force in the Gulf will, either with or without orders, capture or sink one of the offending vessels. But these additional sloops are not as a measure of war with Great Britain. He would meet that issue when it came.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, considered that they should first decide what they were going to do respecting these British outrages, before saying what they will do with the Navy. Are the Senate willing to confer power on the Executive to avenge and repel the outrages, by reviving, as his bill now on the table asks, the Northeastern act of 1839? If they are ready to meet the question of British aggression, do it on its own merits, without overlaying it with resolutions respecting the Central American Republics. Every enemy on the face of the earth is defied by the Committee's resolutions, except one, and she the first. Because Great Britain has committed great outrages against us, therefore we will turn round and whip Mexico, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, or punish the Chinese. We have been told that we will avenge these insults when we get ready. But when can we be ready to repel an insult except when it is given? These repeated outrages by different ships and different officers in various parts of the Gulf, are not accidental, but the result of orders from Great Britain. If we are to submit, say no more; but if we are not to submit to insult, then vote the bill conferring power on the President. Mr. DOUGLAS reviewed the circumstances of the boundary dispute, showing the unanimity with which Congress then acted, and which he now called on them to emulate.

Mr. MALLORY protested against having this measure regarded as a war measure. It was recommended by the Secretary of the Navy before these outrages were committed. Mr. MALLORY reiterated the sentiment he expressed in a former speech respecting the aggressions.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, took the same course as Mr. HAMMOND. He also pointed out the defenceless condition of the Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. WADE made a forcible speech, asking the Senate to pause ere plunging into a war which would be a war of extermination of one or the other power. He concluded by moving that twenty sloops of war instead of ten, be built.

Mr. SEWARD explained his course in the recent war debate. He was not one of those who was willing to indicate that any explanation could be given short of a total abandonment of the right of police on the seas, and he had so expressed it in his remarks. He had no idea that the British Government will sustain or sanction the outrages. If they do, then it is time to meet and redress them. The Senator from Illinois has made an attempt by a bill to anticipate the reply from Great Britain, but the country and Congress are against that proposal, and it lies on the table. He (SEWARD) had wished, with a contrary view, to extend the session till explanations can be had or the country put in an aggressive attitude, if need be. These ten sloops-of-war cannot be taken as a war measure; they add but a hundred guns to the Navy. He agreed with the Senator from Georgia that the country was never in a better attitude for war than now, either for defence or aggression. We began the Revolution without an army or a navy and we commenced the last war with a total revenue of sixteen millions, while to-day we can have eighty. We have all the elements of defence and no longer that weakness which invites insult. Our national character for honor, moderation, committing no injustice and submitting to no wrong, is stronger than were CESAR'S legions on the plains of Pharsalia, or than a navy that would cover the German Ocean.

Messrs. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania; HAYNE, of South Carolina, and others made remarks, and Mr. HALE'S amendment was lost—31 against 22.

Mr. HALE moved to amend by appropriating $300,000 for the machinery of the ship *Franklin*.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, moved to add to the amendment, "To build ten gun-boats."

Mr. WILSON would vote for a small annual increase of the navy. A good deal had been said now as there was before former wars about weakness for a war with England, but England has given a guarantee of peace inasmuch as she has territory north of us covering 3,000 square miles, with only three millions of people, which in six months would be ours. He called on the country to use these sloops to prevent the slave-trade. The resolutions aimed against the poor weak Central American States were a dishonor to the American name.

Mr. MASON said the country will understand that the Senator from Massachusetts has one sense of honor and the Committee on Foreign Relations another. The resolutions were intended to preserve the peace, and the honor of the country is interested in preserving it. The course taken by the Senator from Illinois jeopardizes the peace, and with it the honor of the country.

Mr. DOUGLAS made a lengthened speech, using strong war language. He said a war with England must decide not only the right of search, but her right to tread the soil of the American continent.

Mr. DAVIS replied to Mr. DOUGLAS, and said that he (DAVIS) never belonged to the war party in time of peace, or the peace party in time of war.

A lengthy discussion then ensued respecting gun-boats, after which Mr. CLINGMAN'S gun-boat amendment was lost by 34, against 12.

Mr. GREEN offered an amendment, that in case of flagrant commission of outrages by other powers on the commerce or citizens of the United States, for the speedy redress of such wrongs the President be empowered to grant letters of marque and reprisal, to continue in force till the meeting of Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL entered a protest against deputing to the President the war-making powers vested in Congress.

Mr. GREEN'S amendment was then lost by 46 against 6.

AYES—Messrs. Brown, Douglas, Green, Johnson, of Tennessee, Pugh and Rice.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bates, Clark, Clay, Durkee, Foot, Gwin, Hammond, Harlan, Hayne, Jones, Seward, Shields, Slidell, Summers, Thompson, of Kentucky, Thompson, of New-Jersey, and Wade.

The original amendment for ten sloops-of-war was then voted on and lost, by 24 against 20.

Various unimportant amendments were then adopted, and to float the *Franklin* lost.

Mr. MALLORY again renewed his amendment to construct five screw steam sloops-of-war and one paddle steamer, at a cost of $1,200,000. Carried by 18 against 17.

Mr. CRITTENDEN offered a resolution providing that the steamships of the Navy of 40 guns be called after the States; of 20 guns after the rivers and cities; and under 20 as the President may direct. Agreed.

The bill was then passed.

Probable Intentions of the British Government.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 7, 1858.

On the 27th of May I wrote you as follows:

"Lord NAPIER has intimated that he has reasons for believing that the Derby Ministry will make a stand upon the right of visitation, so far as necessary to ascertain the real national character of all suspected vessels. Should advices from Mr. DALLAS confirm this view, it is asserted by Administration Senators that the President will immediately call upon Congress to put the Navy on a war footing, and that orders will be given to follow up the British cruisers which have been guilty of these affronts to our flag, and these damaging outrages upon our commerce, and bring them to terms with the irresistible arguments of shot and shell. As this would be a serious movement, not to be gone lightly into, time will be required in order to begin it well. It will be necessary to rescind the resolution for the adjournment week after next."

I have seen numerous contradictions of this statement, all of which I presume to be wholly unauthorized. I think the event will prove it strictly true. The "intimations" ascribed to Lord NAPIER were, of course, not official. It is not alleged that he expressed any such belief or apprehension to Gen. CASS, or to the President.

Lord NAPIER is in a precarious situation. There is danger, of which he is aware, that he may be recalled or sent away. Much will depend upon the promptitude and energy of this Government. Correspondence on the recent outrages began between Gen. CASS and Lord LAPIER on the 30th of April—nearly two months ago. On the 4th of May, Gen. CASS sent to Lord NAPIER affidavits in reference to one or more of the attacks upon our vessels, expressing the expectation that the act would be disavowed by the British Government.

It must be presumed that Lord NAPIER promptly transmitted to London all the letters from Gen CASS. In the slow course of diplomatic correspondence, sixty days is not a long period, but it is long enough to have permitted the British Minister to receive a reply, for his private information, to the papers transmitted. It is altogether probable that whatever may be done in regard to past transactions *the British Government will insist upon the claim of the right to visit suspected vessels for the purpose of verifying the flag*. They will probably rest this claim upon the general law of nations, and upon the terms of the Ashburton Treaty.

My information leads me to believe that *Lord Napier expects the assertion of this pretension*. If the British Government disclaim and apologize for the acts of its officers towards American vessels on the coast and in the ports of Cuba, the difficulty will be easily disposed of; because it is not the assertion, but the abuse of the right of which we complain.

But the British Ministry may evade our demand for satisfaction. It may decline to disavow the aggressions, and to remove the officers who have committed them, or to make reparation to the persons who have suffered by them. In that case non-intercourse would follow. Mr. DALLAS would be recalled and Lord NAPIER "would receive his passports."

The President is anxious to be relieved of the inevitable Mr. DALLAS on almost any terms, and may welcome the suspension of correspondence as furnishing a remedy for his neglecting to resign.

In regard to the general principle of the right of visitation upon the high seas, it is important to remember that we have once recognized and admitted it. I do not bear in mind the precise date or occasion, but have the impression that in about the year 1821, a Convention was negotiated with Great Britain, and submitted to the Senate, in which this privilege was accorded to the public ships of both nations. It then bore the designation of the "Qualified Right of Search," but the Senate inserted an amendment excepting the coasts of the United States from the application of this clause, and the British Government refused to ratify. There is also a serious open question of interpretation on this point in regard to the Ashburton Treaty.

The accuracy of the information on which my communication of the 27th was based, was further indicated by Senator BIGLER'S movement in the Senate yesterday, for a prolongation of the Session to the 21st instant. The proposed postponement of adjournment has reference to no other contingency than the expected dispatches from England.

The Brig Abram Boarded near the American Coast.

The case of the brig *Abram*, Captain REVANS, which arrived here on Sunday, from Savanilla *via* Key West on the 25th ult., near which she was boarded by a boat from the *Styx*, has been further inquired into. The Captain says that having occasion to call at Key West to land some passengers who wished to go to Charleston by steamer, he ran in near enough to signalize for a pilot-boat, which came out to him. A steamer was observed a few miles distant, but as there were several other vessels passing at the time, he did not suppose that his operations were particularly watched. The passengers and their baggage were sent ashore in the pilot boat, and the brig was then headed on her course. There was, however, no wind, and the next morning they were only a few miles east of Sombrero Key, and so near the coast as to be fairly considered in American waters. While in this situation, and totally becalmed, Captain REVANS saw the British steamer coming towards him. There was no gun fired, and no command or signal for the brig to heave to. The steamer having approached within a hundred yards, a boat was lowered and four men, with an officer, pulled alongside. Stepping upon deck the officer, who was a young man and perfectly civil in his manner, inquired for the captain of the vessel. Captain REVANS stepped forward and said he was the commander, when he was asked the name of the vessel, where she was from, where bound, and her owner's name. The officer from the *Styx* also politely asked to see the vessel's papers, which the captain produced, and the officer examined. He bade the captain good-day and took his leave.

The only thing which the Captain thought singular about the proceeding was, that his vessel should have been boarded almost within hail of the American coast, by a British man-of-war. Had he been out at sea, he would not have noticed the affair at all. As it was, there was nothing in the behavior of the officer to complain of, and, so far as detention was concerned, the vessel was becalmed, and was not, therefore, delayed by the visit. There were several other vessels in sight, which the steamer appeared to be looking after.

More Visitations.

From the Boston Travellers of Yesterday.

The brig *Helen Jane* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Omoa, Honduras. On the 20th of May, when off Havana, the *Helen Jane* was boarded by an officer of the now famous British cruiser *Styx*. It was nearly calm at the time, and the captain being ill in his berth, the mate seeing a boat's crew rowing towards them, hove to until they came up. The officer, when he came on board, asked where they were from and bound, and also requested to see his papers, stating that he had orders to board every vessel. They were shown to him, and he soon after left to board some other American vessels which were in sight. The previous day he boarded the American bark *Nueces*, and there behaved quite politely.

The bark *San Jacinto*, which arrived at this port on Sunday from Galveston, reports that when off Double Headed Shot Keys, he saw a British steamer, bark-rigged, boarding some vessels in company. The *San Jacinto* was not boarded.

The schooner *Citizen*, of Camden, Me., at this port, from St. Domingo, was spoken by a British sloop-of-war, and supplied with a cask of water.

The Indignation Meeting at New-Orleans.

From the New Orleans True Delta, May 30.

The meeting was called to order by Major J. JAY LANE, who addressed it in a strain of stirring eloquence, exciting the enthusiasm of the assemblage to a boiling pitch, without pointed or direct appeal to passions or prejudices. He adverted to the causes and acts of the war of 1812, and read articles from the London *Times* of 1813, pertinent to the present search business, which the British cruisers are exercising. At the conclusion of his happy address, he nominated to the Chair General H. W. PALFREY, and that distinguished gentlemen came forward and assumed the position, and the meeting was further organized by the nomination of several Vice Presidents, and Major J. JAY LANE and Col. A. T. TURNER, as Secretaries. When the name of Colonel TURNER was announced, the general gratification evinced itself in great cheering, but when his well-known form appeared upon the platform, he was greeted with a storm of applause, which shook the Arcade to its foundation. We never heard such stormily-significant approbation in any public meeting, and it argues well for the popularity of the great cause in which the Colonel has embarked his fortunes. We allude now to an enterprise which is generally and ere long will be publicly known.

The meeting being organized, was addressed by General PALFREY in an appropriate manner.

Upon his retiring there were loud calls for General WALKER and Col. CHRISTY, and the latter gentleman came forward and spoke at considerable length. He said that though he never had allied himself with the so-called American Party, he was a native American, with a soul burning for the honor of his country, and a desire that it should be sustained and vindicated.

Loud calls for various gentlemen followed, but no one appearing to address the assemblage, Major LANE came forward and read the following preamble and resolutions, only two persons raising a negative shout, which was answered with loud calls of "put them out!"

Whereas, Twenty-two American vessels have recently been boarded and searched by British cruisers on the coast of Cuba, either in neutral ports, or on the waters of the Mexican Gulf, in insult to the American flag, to the damage of American commerce, and placing in imminent peril the lives of American citizens; therefore

Be it Resolved, That we, citizens of New-Orleans, re-echo the sentiment that "the colors which float from the masts of American vessels are the credentials of the seamen who man them," a sentiment enunciated by the leading statesmen of our country a half a century ago, and successfully vindicated in a war which covered with glory the American name.

Resolved, That the high-handed outrages cited above demand immediate redress; that by the insolence of a foreign power we are placed, as a nation, in an emergency which the protracted diplomacy and "paper bullets" of ministers is utterly insefficient to meet; that the exigency is one which calls on the Government to protect its citizens by prompt retaliation, and that shot should be answered with shot, and negotiations commenced afterwards.

Resolved, That, as merchants of one of the most important maritime ports in the country, whose property, in common with our brother merchants of the North, has thus recklessly been put at hazard, and more especially as citizens of the United States, whose flag has been grossly and without provocation insulted, we believe it to be our duty, and declare it to be our intention, if an efficient protection to American citizens and American commerce is not speedily afforded by the National Government, to dispatch, at our own expense, an armed naval force of sufficient power to punish these infamous attacks on the lives and the fortunes of our people.

Resolved, That we recommend to the masters of ships now in port to arm their ships for self-defence.

The meeting then adjourned, after, as we regretted to see, a rather uproarious and rowdyish session, having accomplished nothing particular, as there was nothing particular that it could accomplish. It adjourned *sine die*.

Sailing of the Dolphin.

BOSTON, Monday, June 7.

The United States brig-of-war *Dolphin* sailed from here at 4 o'clock this afternoon for the Gulf of Mexico.

Ciphering up the Cost of War with England —Necessity of Preparation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What is our policy and duty?

By referring back to the war of 1812, a *small* war compared with any future conflict with England, the cost of another two or three years' struggle with a great maritime nation may be approximated.

That war, the duration of which was not far from two and a half years, was shown in the Treasury reports to have cost not far from one hundred and thirty millions of dollars—and the additional loss to the country, caused by a suspension of commerce and trade, amounted to at least an equal sum. It may be seen by a reference to the history of those times, that seldom, if ever, the British forces, exclusive of the marine, engaged on American soil, exceeded twenty-five thousand men, whilst ours amounted to three times that number, from the necessity of maintaining defensive positions on the sea coast and Canadian frontiers. A similar disparity would necessarily exist in the event of another war.

With an immense steam marine, as shown in your paper of the 3d instant, of one hundred and forty men-of-war, available for the purpose, fifty thousand regular troops would menace one or more points on our coast, and the uncertainty of these points of attack would require at least one hundred and fifty thousand troops to watch the enemy's movements, dispute his disembarkation, and defeat him if successful in his invasion.

A war of such magnitude could not be conducted for a sum under one hundred millions annually, and probably nearer twice that amount.

Once commenced, it may be presumed that two years would be the minimum duration of the contest, because both nations would be contending for a great principle, and both would be found obstinate, determined and sanguinary in their views and action.

Placing, then, the duration of the war at two years, and assuming the lowest estimate of one hundred millions as its yearly cost, we see that a short war is to embarrass the Treasury with a debt of two hundred millions of dollars.

Now as to the policy and duty of the Government under these considerations—and firstly, it is not doubted that, had we *fifty* serviceable steam war vessels ready for actual sea service, the recent insults to our flag, almost under the shadow of our own coast, would never have occurred; and, in looking at the future, is it not the policy and duty of the Government to place the country in such a state of strength and defence as would prevent a recurrence of lawless outrages?

If affirmatively answered, then how shall this state of things be effected? The answer is simple enough. Fifty millions would complete all the coast and harbor defences commenced or projected, arm and supply them with munitions for two years' service; and fifty millions would construct, arm and equip one hundred steam sloops-of-war, undeniably the most efficient and best adapted class of vessels for coast and harbor defence, and for cruising about the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Now, which is the wisest policy, to rush unprepared into a great war, with our sea-coast and harbor defences either unfinished or only partially armed, and with a war marine which the superior force of the enemy would either destroy or drive behind our few efficient forts, before the expiration of three months, or first to provide the means for not only defying that enemy on our own coasts, but likewise for offensive operations that would divert his forces from American soil and waters to his own defence?

Let the present unfortunate state of affairs terminate as it may, the future as well as the present is to be provided for, and instead of a speedy adjournment, is it not the imperative duty of Congress to adopt measures that shall place our country in an attitude of strength, to command the respect of foreign powers, and to enforce those rights which have been so flagrantly disregarded and outraged?

A SOLDIER OF THE WAR OF 1812.

British Aggression upon American Vessels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Mercator," appears to feel very badly, because I have not "supposed the pirate to carry the English flag." I hope he will not take it too much to heart, and allow it to diminish his appetite, or rob him of his natural rest. I can assure him it is none of my fault. He must lay the blame on those confounded "Britishers," for being so little alive to their own interest as not to embark in the Slave-trade. It so happens that none of these slavers or pirates have yet appeared under the British flag; and therefore, I have not "supposed" such a case. If such should occur, it will be then time to "suppose" it; and "Mercator" can at once take command of an American man-of-war, and proceed to the infested sea, and chase, and capture, if possible, the British pirate. And if he will condescend to give me a free passage, and lay in a good stock of champagne and claret, I shall gladly accompany him and see the fun. I further refer him to the fact mentioned by your correspondent, "Statesman." In this case the American man-of-war was perfectly justified in overhauling the British ship, for her endeavoring to escape of course awakened the suspicions of the American officer. I am, Sir, yours very truly,

A. H.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NEW-ORLEANS EXCITEMENT.

Proceedings on Saturday and Yesterday.

Stith Elected Mayor by a Small Majority.

The Vigilants Still Behind Their Barricades and Determined to Carry Their Points.

GENERAL UPROAR IN THE CITY.

THE DISPATCHES OF SATURDAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 5—P. M.

The Mayor is at the rooms of the Vigilance Committee, having placed himself under their protection. No attack has as yet been made by the mob, and Colonel CHRISTY has withdrawn from the leadership of the movement on account of the legal position of the Vigilance Committee. The Recorders are engaged in swearing in special policemen. The Vigilance Committee invite all citizens to join their ranks.

LATER.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation, revoking the power of the Recorders to appoint special policemen. The citizens are disgusted with the Mayor's vascillation, and the streets wear a generally-excited appearance. The Vigilance Committee are still fortifying their position, and Lafayette-square is yet in the possession of the mob, while cannon loaded with grape command all approaches to it.

The Recorders have appointed 800 special policemen, amongst whom are some of the worst men in the city. They refuse to give up their authority, although it has been revoked by the Mayor, and have arrested several men known to belong to the Vigilance Committee.

STILL LATER.

The street is in an immense state of excitement. The Vigilance Committee arrested Mr. LUMSDEN, of the *Picayune*, and kept him in confinement several hours, for being drunk and disorderly around the Vigilance Camp. The Mayor is still at the Vigilance headquarters, afraid of his life if he leaves them. Affairs look equally generally. An election is not expected on Monday.

THE DISPATCHES OF MONDAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 7.

On Saturday the Mayor, having had his life guaranteed, proceeded to the St. Charles Hotel and met the City Council, whereupon he was impeached, and H. M. SUMMERS, President of the Board of Aldermen, elected in his place. Col. FORNO, Chief of Police, was dismissed, and Col. JAQUES appointed in his place. The old police has, in consequence, been reorganized under JAQUES.

A. T. TURNER and C. B. MUZZY, reporters, were arrested this morning, by the special police of the city, as dangerous characters, but were liberated on parole. TURNER was subsequently rearrested.

It is rumored that the Sheriff has seized the ballot-boxes, and should the report prove true, there can be no election to-day.

The streets are seemingly quiet, but no man's life is safe outside the different barricades.

An attack was made upon the Vigilance Camp on Saturday night, and the Vigilance Committee had four men killed and twelve wounded, by the accidental discharge of a cannon during the confusion.

ELECTION OF STITH AS MAYOR.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 7—P. M.

The Election has gone American. GIRARD STITH is elected Mayor by a small majority.

The Vigilants are still behind their barricades. Not half of them voted. They say they will carry out their resolutions and free the city of all the ruffians now in it.

There is great rejoicing in Lafayette-square among Stith's party.

The city may be said to be in a perfect uproar.

THE WASHINGTON ELECTION.

Col. Berret Elected Mayor—All Disturbances Quelled by the Police—Several Fights, but no Great Damage Done.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 7.

Good order everywhere prevailed up to noon today, and it was anticipated that the election would pass without serious disturbance. The Police were strongly represented, and arrangements were made to act efficiently and promptly.

Fights of short continuance took place at several of the polls without serious results, but while Officer ALLEN was attempting to arrest a young man named RICHARD HURLEY, he was knocked down with a stone near the Fourth Ward poll. Regaining his feet, he fired his revolver, one shot striking HURLEY, and dangerously wounding him. ALLEN then made his escape to the City Hall, a large crowd being in hot pursuit of him, when the mounted police arrived and quelled the outbreak. Mayor MAGRUDER did all in his power to pacify the excited assemblage.

In another part of the city a young man, named CHARLES TRETTER, was wounded in the head by a stray shot.

Several additional disturbances took place, in which stones and pistols were fired, but no one was reported injured.

Various false reports of disturbances put the mounted police in motion for the specified localities, and they made during the day a large number of arrests.

There is much excitement to-night, and the mounted police, consequently, remain on duty.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 7—11 P. M.

The indications are that Colonel BERRET is elected Mayor by several hundred majority, and that the Democratic Party has a larger number of Councilmen than before. A procession, with music, has proceeded to the residence of the Mayor elect to offer congratulations.

Additional from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 7.

The *Democrat's* Leavenworth correspondent furnishes the details of the Utah news, but they contain nothing additional, excepting that the Mormons met by Mr. GILBERT going to the South had returned, or were returning, to Salt Lake City, and that Col. HOFFMAN'S command had advanced only about forty miles from the 1st to the 14th May, and would not reach Camp Scott before the 10th or 15th of June. There is nothing relative to the reported cutting off of Captain MARCY'S train.

The mail reached here yesterday from Utah April 16, and brings a confirmation of the entry on April 5 of Governor CUMMING into Salt Lake City, but no news not already published.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law Ratified in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, June 7.

The prohibitory liquor law passed by our last Legislature was ratified by the votes of the people to-day, very few being cast for the opposition or license law. The vote in this city for prohibition was 1257, and for license 23.

Gorham—Prohibition, 254; license, 1.

Falmouth—Prohibition, 157; license, none.

Numerous other towns heard from show about the same complexion.

Congressional Nomination in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 7.

A Democratic Convention to-day nominated Mr. J. R. BARRETT to represent this district in Congress. Judge GAMBLE declined a nomination of the American Convention. Also the gentleman nominated for the State Senate. Another Convention is called for the 14th instant.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Postponement of the Adjournment Probable—The New Sloops of War—Gen. Webb—Arizona—The Willet's Point Committee's Report.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 7.

It is believed that the Senate are voting on measures expressly to prevent the adjournment on Thursday, there being a strong disposition in the House to adjourn then, and an equally strong disposition in the Senate to compel them to stay.

In spite of the the Senate vote against ten new sloops-of-war, Mr. BOCOCK will again bring forward the measure in the House, which will authorize at least ten, and thus create a new disagreement between the two Houses.

Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB is here, laboring to defeat the Senate bill authorizing GALES & SEATON to print American State papers. The General claims that he was promised a share in the job, which GALES & SEATON repudiate—hence his opposition.

About all the Government Clerks who have been here a year voted for BERRETT, at the election to-day, under instructions.

Mr. W. WRIGHTSON, the agent of the Santa Rita Silver Mining Company, is here, asking authority to organize a force of Rangers in Arizona, as a protection against the Indians. He will leave Cincinnati in a few days with a company, for the mines, near Tubac, *via* San Antonia and El Paso, and take along materials to establish a newspapor at Tubac.

The Willett's Point Committee are utterly disagreed as to the conclusions to be drawn from the evidence in the affair, though HOPKINS, FLORENCE and WOOD unite in exonerating the Secretary of War and Collector SCHELL. At a meeting of the Committee this morning, HASKIN was charged with altering the evidence, but it appeared that he merely struck out a remark of his, to the effect that there was no evidence to implicate Collector SCHELL, which he says he did not make, and was entirely contrary to his theory. Four reports are to be submitted to-morrow, after which HASKIN will publish the correspondence between himself and Senator CLAY. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 7.

At a meeting of the Willett's Point Investigating Committee this morning, Mr. HOPKINS called attention to the fact that a portion of a statement made in the Committee had been stricken from the printed copy of the evidence. Mr. HASKIN acknowledged that he did it for the reason that the erased remark exculpatory of AUGUSTUS SCHELL was never made by him, but was inserted either through the mistake of the stenographer, or was interpolated at the printing office. He then justified his erasure.

The Committee have subpœnaed the printer, in relation to the alleged alterations in manuscript. They will also extend their inquiries as to the agency by which the evidence was prematurely published in the newspapers. Four reports will be submitted. Messrs. HOPKINS and FLORENCE unite in entirely exonerating the Secretary of War and AUGUSTUS SCHELL from improper or corrupt participation in the sale and purchase of Willett's Point. Messrs. WOOD and HALL, of Massachusetts, will severally make reports, but not, it is said, entirely concurring with Messrs. HOPKINS and FLORENCE. Mr. HASKIN, in his report, blames the Secretary of War and Attorney-General BLACK, charging favoritism to the last named.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, June 7.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill making appropriation for carrying the transatlantic mails.

Mr. HUNTER also introduced a resolution relating to the expenses of the next fiscal year, the purport of which was that the Executive shall instruct the Heads of Departments to confine their estimates within the limits of sixty-four millions of dollars.

Bills were passed granting pensions to the widows of General JONES and General GAINES.

Considerable discussion followed a proposal of Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, to limit the pensions to their widowhood, which was not agreed to.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, bitterly opposed the pensions, while Messrs. HOUSTON, DAVIS, and others, paid warm tributes to the memory of GAINES, and charged a want of gallantry on the Senate. [Mrs. GAINES was in the gallery, and was doubtless edified by the debate.]

The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed, and the appropriation of $100,000 for the Pensacola dry-dock stricken out.

A highly important debate then took place on the proposed increase of the Navy, which will be found reported elsewhere.

The bill was finally passed after the adoption of several amendments.

The Army bill was then taken up, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 7.

Mr. SAVAGE, of Tennessee, said that, as the friend of Mr. HUGHES, in the difficulty between him and Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, growing out of language used during the debate on the Minnesota election case, he had met WILLIAM H. POLK, the friend of Mr. HARRIS, and they had come to the opinion that no hostile meeting was necessary, and stated that the matter had been settled on terms honorable to both gentlemen.

The House passed the bill providing for keeping and disbursing all public documents through the Secretary of the Interior.

On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Senate's sixty-four amendments to the miscellaneous appropriation bill.

The appropriation of $750,000 for the Capitol extension, gave rise to a debate, during which Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, ineffectually sought to amend it by a proviso that no part of the money should be applied to the interior painting or decoration of the Capitol. He said there are eminent American artists, without employing the *lazzaroni* of Italy. No economy, taste or propriety are shown by Superintendent MEIGS, and the decorations are a disgrace to the country and the age.

Mr. QUITMAN (Miss.) agreed with Mr. TAYLOR on the subject of decoration, but would rather borrow money than leave the Capitol in an unfinished condition.

Mr. GLANCY JONES (Pa.) explained that all the money proposed to be appropriated is required for the building, without regard to its decoration.

Mr. SICKLES (N. Y.) understood that the money was to be expended principally on the Senate wing, and he thought it would be unfair for the House to impose a limitation as to how the rooms there should be finished.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, thought that decorations, painting and statuary should not be provided for till the Capitol is completed, and then American skill should be employed to illustrate American history and progress of art.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, objected to the attacks on Capt. MEIGS, who had taken care of the funds, and not permitted a certain class to be supported out of the public crib. Contracts had been made, he said, which ought to be met.

Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, replied that he had no unkind feelings for Captain MEIGS. He believed him a highly honorable man, and competent for all business, excepting the decoration of the Capitol.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, thought it would be better to illustrate the Halls by patriotic deeds, than by painting and statuary.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, said that the Hall of Representatives was a magnificent failure. The members were shut out from the air of Heaven, and inclosed in a vault to do the public business. It was a circus, where five thousand persons could congregate to see the performances—mere adornments, gingerbread and tinsel.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES explained the law governing the erection of the public buildings. The estimates and contracts were based on a supposition that the appropriation would be continual until the Capitol was finished.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, offered an amendment providing that no part of the money shall be expended for sculpture or painting, unless it be recommended by distinguished artists, three in number, selected by the President; the designs to receive the approbation of the Joint Library Committee.

The Senate amendment, with Mr. MARSHALL'S proviso, was agreed to.

The House concurred in the amendment appropriating $11,496 for Maine, and $9,215 for Massachusetts, for the satisfaction of claims growing out of the Aroostook War, and for which provision was made in the Ashburton treaty.

The Committee rose without acting on all the amendments.

Mr. HASKIN said he was authorized by the Committee in the Willett's Point case to say they cannot agree, and to introduce a resolution that the several reports of the Committee be printed and made the special order for the 10th inst.

A VOICE—We adjourn on that day.

Mr. FLORENCE thought Mr. HASKIN had better defer reporting until to-morrow. The Committee had yet witnesses to examine.

Mr. HOPKINS said there was still a collateral inquiry pending before the Committee. Under the Parliamentary rule, if the reports be presented now the Committee will be dissolved.

Pending the subject the House adjourned.

News from Kansas.

TREMENDOUS STORM AT LEAVENWORTH—TROOPS MOVING—MAN KILLED BY GEN. LANE IN AN AFFRAY.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 5.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, dated the 3d inst., says that a tremendous storm visited the city on Wednesday morning, flooding the cellars, and inundating a portion of the town, and doing much damage. The Missouri River was full to its banks and rising. Gen. CALHOUN and family arrived this morning. Col. ANDREWS' column was at Fort Kearney on the 28th. An express from Fort Laramie which arrived on the 1st instant, met Col. MONROE at Big Blue and Col. MAY at Clear Creek. An express left the fort yesterday for Camp Scott.

Another dispatch, dated the 4th instant, says that an affray took place yesterday at Lawrence, between General LANE and Mr. JENKINS, a prominent citizen, resulting in the death of Mr. JENKINS. Animosity existed between the parties, growing out of a disputed land claim.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 7.

A Leavenworth dispatch dated the 5th inst., says that the details of the affray at Lawrence between Gen. JIM LANE and Mr. JENKINS are received. Both Gen. LANE and Mr. JENKINS were living on a claim which both contested. The former inclosed an acre of land on which was a well, and which was used by both parties in common. General LANE recently locked the well and fenced it up and forbade Mr. JENKINS access to it. Mr. JENKINS declared he would have water at all hazards, when General LANE threatened to shoot him if he made a forcible entry on his premises. On Thursday afternoon Mr. JENKINS, accompanied by four of his friends, well armed, cut down General LANE'S fence, and proceeded towards the well, when General LANE warned them not to advance or he would shoot. Disregarding his threat, Mr. JENKINS with his party advanced, when General LANE fired, killing Mr. JENKINS instantly. One of the JENKINS party immediately returned the fire, shooting LANE in the leg, inflicting a wound which confines him to his bed. General LANE had been arrested, and was to undergo his examination to-day. Much excitement existed in consequence of the affair. Mr. JENKINS was held in high estimation, and his death is deeply deplored. A man named WM. WELLS is in custody at Lawrence, charged with participating in the outrage in Linn County.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, June 7.

The two hundred and twentieth anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was celebrated to-day with the customary exercises and display. The sermon was preached by the Rev. JOHN COTTON in Chauncey Church, followed by a dinner at Faneuil Hall, and a public

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Captain Montgomery and his Proceedings in Kansas—Who is Responsible?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 4th instant I notice quite a lengthy communication from a citizen of Kansas Territory, (over the initials J. M. W.,) in reference to the present difficulties there, the great effort, end and aim of the writer being to exonerate one Captain MONTGOMERY from all blame, and to throw upon Governor DENVER the responsibility of the recent outrages committed in Southern Kansas. I too, Mr. Editor, am a citizen of Kansas, and know something of its history, and the causes that have produced the existing civil war there. It is not my intention to make charges against, or volunteer mere assertions for, either party, but to simply state facts, leaving the public to form their own opinions as to where the blame rests, and on whose shoulders the responsibility should fall.

What are the facts? I will state them briefly as follows:

At the extra session of the Territorial Legislature in December last, called by Acting-Governor STANTON, at the earnest request of many of the leaders of what is termed the Free-State Party, and under a pledge from them that no legislation should be attempted, except to provide for the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to a direct vote of the people. A law was passed, in violation of that pledge, providing for the organization of the militia of the Territory, and creating JAMES H. LANE, Commander-in-Chief thereof. This law was in direct violation of the organic act, which provides that the "Governor of the Territory shall be commander-in-chief of all the military force thereof;" it was also a usurpation of authority unwarranted even by the "Topeka Constitution," which this same "J. H. LANE" at that time professed to worship and sustain; for that instrument constituted the "Governor of the *State of* Kansas, Commander-in-Chief," and CHARLES ROBINSON was the Topeka Governor, and consequently Commander-in-Chief, hence LANE was an interloper and sought power which no Legislature could confer upon him.

Governor STANTON vetoed this bill, and before adjourning it was passed over his veto, but no certificates of such fact attached to it, or filed in the Secretary's office. LANE, however, caring little for law, convened his Military Board and issued commissions, among which was one to MONTGOMERY as Captain, who at once, by virtue of such commission, organized the company so well known as "Montgomery's Band." Arms were sent to him by LANE, and thus we find him and his company fairly in the field, ready for service, with a commission in his pocket, duly authenticated and signed by J. H. LANE as "Commander-in-Chief, or Major-General." It is also important to remember, in this connection, that LANE and his particular followers claimed to be acting legally.

At the regular session of the Legislature in January last, this *same bill* was again passed, and again vetoed, (by Governor DENVER,) and again passed by a two-thirds vote. In December last, rumors came up to Lecompton and Lawrence that disturbances had broken out in the vicinity of Fort Scott, and that outrages were being committed by the Pro-Slavery men. LANE, at once, with a few of his aids, started Southward, called out MONTGOMERY and his men, and commenced their line of march for Fort Scott, with the avowed determination of sacking the town and driving out every Pro-Slavery man. After two days' travel, his courage failed him, he "right-about faced," with all his men, and, with his aids, returned to Lawrence. On the assembling of the Legislature he made a report of his acts as Major-General, referring in said report to his "southern campaign," stating, that on reaching the disturbed locality, he found all excitement, but that *his presence*, together with that of Captain MONTGOMERY's, restored peace and quiet, by giving the settlers assurance they should be protected, and he had left MONTGOMERY in command, with orders that would insure no further disturbance. Then, who are MONTGOMERY's men? Are they all Free-State men? Have they always been identified with, and have they a sympathy for the interests of the Free-State men? Most certainly not. A portion of his company are a remnant of what is termed "Buford's men," his third in command was in the company of the celebrated H. CLAY PATE, was in the battle in which PATE was defeated, and with PATE was taken prisoner. 'Tis true, he may since have repented, but circumstances are against him. MONTGOMERY's first intention may simply have been to preserve order; but he soon commenced an indiscriminate war of extermination upon all Pro-Slavery men, residents in his immediate vicinity; next upon the conservative men, 'till finally, incited by some cause, he plunders all, without regard to sect, creed or party. And who is responsible for this, if not the Legislature, that passed the laws, and the man who commissioned him? MONTGOMERY may be "a man of considerable education, and of mild, pleasing address"—so was LAFITTE the pirate. But his (MONTGOMERY's) regard for law, does not seem very apparent, else, what induced him on the 4th of January last to enter the rooms where men—and his personal and political friends too—were voting, and by force seize the ballot-boxes and utterly destroy them and their contents? Do such acts as that usually characterize a "man of mild and pleasing address?" And up to this time, though LANE & Co. are so loud-mouthed in their denunciations of "frauds at the polls," not an effort has been made by them, though the entire power is in their hands, to punish him for this most flagrant attack upon the "sanctity of the ballot-box."

Now a few words as to GOV. DENVER. He assumed the duties of Governor of Kansas under most unfavorable auspices; sent there on business connected with the Indian Bureau, he arrived just at a moment when the President, deeming the acts of Secretary and acting Governor STANTON unwise, had determined to remove him, and Gov. D., being considered a fitting man for the place, was appointed.

Thus, in the outset, he was compelled to encounter prejudices, against him, engendered by the idea that STANTON had been removed because he had endeavored to give the people what he deemed to be their rights. These, by his conduct, he soon dispelled and 'twas not long before all parties acknowledged him to be the most liberal-minded, honest and conscientious Governor ever sent to Kansas; and that the interests of the people were safe in his hands. During the late session of the Legislature an immense number of private bills were passed, chartering towns, railroad companies, banks, insurance companies and the like, and it mattered not to the Governor who were interested in them, whether friend or foe, all that did not conflict with the organic act, or existing laws, he approved, while those that were considered by him in direct violation thereof he vetoed.

"J. M. W." speaks of the *Governor's* sending down to Fort Scott "Company I," and tries to convey the impression that the Governor purposely selected a company favorable to the cause of CLARK and BROOKETT. Nothing is more foreign to truth than this.

The Governor was called upon, by *Free-State men*, (notwithstanding Captain MONTGOMERY was still in the field,) to send down some United States troops to protect them alike from marauders and robbers from every quarter. He at once dispatched Lieutenant SAUNDERS to Fort Leavenworth, with a requisition upon the commander to send to Fort Scott a company of dragoons, for the defence of the people in that vicinity. The Governor did not, for he had not the power to designate what company or what captain; that was a matter entirely at the discretion of General HARNEY. Company I was at once put *en route*, and Lieutenant SAUNDERS returned to Lecompton. Previous to his return, however, information had been sent the Governor that everything was quiet, and here was no need of troops. Lieutenant SAUNDERS was forthwith sent to Lawrence, and directed to make diligent inquiry among the most prominent, well-informed and reliable Free-State men, as to the necessity of sending the troops down, and, if there was no need, then to overtake them, countermand the first order, and turn them back. The inquiry was made, and the opinion given—there was no need of troops going down, and the Lieutenant hurried on to overtake Captain ANDERSON. But, in the mean time, another messenger had reached Lecompton, direct from Fort Scott, stating that a rumor was in circulation there that a company of Missourians 300 strong were gathering across the border, for the purpose of making an inroad upon the Territory, plundering and driving out all Free-State men. Governor DENVER, acting upon this information, dispatched another messenger, in hot haste, with orders to Capt. ANDERSON to proceed at once to Fort Scott to protect the people in that vicinity, and to pursue and arrest all bodies of men under arms, who attempted to molest the citizens, *no matter from* whence they came. Of Capt. ANDERSON, personally, I have no knowledge, but this I do know, that the charge so covertly made against the Governor is totally unwarranted, and without the least shadow of foundation. Far be it from me to attempt a defence of the many outrages committed in Kansas by either Party, but when men, who countenance and sustain LANE in his unwarranted assumption of power, men *so ready to accept office under the Lecompton Constitution, provided it is forced upon them by Congress*, and denouncing it in such unmeasured terms in the same breath, charge that "on DENVER rests the responsibility of the present strife in Kansas, on his conscience should lie the reproach." I cannot permit such charges to go unreplied to.

J. M. W. says: "Captain MONTGOMERY may now be engaged in prosecuting a war intended to drive from Kansas such scoundrels as CLARK, and BROOKETT, and HALILTON, but, I venture to say, that if so, his operations will be unmarked by atrocities, and his advantages unstained by abuses."

Let us compare for amusement this statement of J. M. W., with those of his *confrères*.

On the 16th of February last, Major-General LANE says, in an official dispatch to Captain MONTGOMERY:

"You are required forthwith, on receipt of this order, to disband the Company under your command. *Charges of a serious character, impugning your conduct as an officer, are on file in this office.* The service and cause require their investigation."

Whether this order was issued, at the time it purports to be dated, is not material; its publication is sufficient for our purpose. The Leavenworth correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, in a letter dated May 27, 1858, says:

"It is, therefore, doing gross injustice to the militia of Kansas, to implicate them in the *guilt of those predatory bands* known as MONTGOMERY's *men*. The latest accounts represent that individual himself in the darkest colors."

In a letter addressed to myself, from one of the most reliable and prominent Free-State men in the Territory, dated May 29, the writer says:

"It is pretty well ascertained that LANE is at the head of the robberies under MONTGOMERY, and there is getting to be quite an indignant feelling against the whole business. The *people* are tendering their services to *Governor* DENVER to put an end to all these outrages."

It would seem, from these extracts, that a difference of opinion exists between "J. M. W." and others as regards both the responsibility of these outrages and the acts of Captain MONTGOMERY.

Who, then, is responsible? Governor DENVER or "*Major-General* LANE?" Let the future record of Kansas answer. JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 7, 1858.

Crime, &c., in Kansas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Friday, May 28, 1858.

Mrs. MCDANIEL, who lives two miles from Fort Scott, arrived last evening, having driven her two-horse team all the way herself, and taken a little girl of six years with her. She, too, comes for arms, and represents the country as in imminent danger and general alarm pervades the people. We are obliged to disappoint her, as we have no arms that can be obtained for any emergency, except now and then one that she gets from individuals, by giving her receipt for their safe return. The only organized company we have in town was disarmed during the war by United States troops, and we are now almost without any weapons for our own defence; still messengers continue to come in daily calling loudly for arms by the hundred, as if Lawrence was an exhaustless dépôt of all hostile implements.

Mrs. MCDANIEL is a very intelligent lady, who moved to the Marmaton last Fall from Illinois. She possesses true bravery, and says she came because it was not believed any man could get through without losing the arms. She brings a letter from Mr. GRIFFITH, a well-known resident in that county, who says her request should be granted if possible. She confirms former accounts of the outrages in that part of the Territory, and says she saw the five murdered men about two hours after they were shot. On the same day she was in Missouri and heard them talk freely of their intentions. They did not know who she was at the time. They said we had not seen the worst of it yet—that a guerilla band, from Texas, would be here soon and rake the Marmaton and Osage Valleys.

The stage-driver from Ossawattomie brought news last night that they were fighting on Sugar Creek—but particulars are not given, and the rumor is not fully credited. We are all in readiness to start, if sent for.

Mrs. MCDANIELS returns this morning, with but few guns and old scabbards—all that can be spared.

A horse-thief was brought before Justice LADD yesterday, who has made a full confession, that has an important bearing upon the public morals of the country. It is not made public at present. He implicates some thirty accomplices, among whom are Postmasters, hotel-keepers, &c., men of supposed respectability both in Kansas and Missouri.

RANDOLPH.

Poor Children in the West.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Monday, May 24.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers have often heard of the parties of children whom Mr. TRACY is taking out from the Children's Aid Society, and scattering over the West. No doubt it has often seemed to some like dropping the little creatures at random through the great West—and others have thought of how much better some previous training would be in Asylums or Refuges for the young waifs. I have just accompanied Mr. TRACY in placing one party in homes on the Western Reserve—and have then, through Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, visited or heard directly of several hundreds, whom we had previously placed in families. It is a matter of public interest to learn how this great interprise of Children's Emigration turns out. You know the principal arguments for it are, that it is the most natural and the most economical remedy. The only objection which has been offered is, that the children are too vile for such treatment, and should be kept in Asylums first, as a matter of discipline. The one system may be extended to any limit with only a moderate outlay, while any system of buildings or Asylums involves immense expense, and can only be applied to a small number of children. We want the public to thoroughly understand these peculiarities of each plan.

We do not hesitate to say, from faithful observation during this journey in the West, that every vagrant and destitute boy or girl under sixteen years found in the streets of New-York, and not guilty of extreme criminal offences, is far better off in a Western home than he could be in the very best publice institution, managed on the most perfect moral reform. You cold-hearted Eastern people can not appreciate how the great heart of the West has opened to these little wayfarers. Providence seems to have designed that each good farmer's house should be a kind of Domestic Mission for city heathen. We found the children sitting at the same table with the family, going to the village-schools, calling the employers father and mother, and just as well off and with as good advantages and prospects as any other children in the country. The great help in this matter is that noble principle at the West which recognizes manhood as equal, and makes no distinctions that Nature has not made. The children are liked; they become constantly more useful, and their improvement is looked upon as a Christian duty—these are the secrets of the most encouraging results. Perhaps people were more patient with them sometimes then they would be with their own kith and kin.

Now and then, of course, there is an explosion, and a boy is led away into some criminal offence, but these are rare exceptions. Our estimate was, from what we heard and saw, that only *two per cent.* turn out badly of those under 16; and of those between 16 and 20, about *four per cent.* Think what a success this is from such material, and let every supporter of these movements picture to himself what might have been the course of the boys and girls if left in the City, or treated "according to law."

Much of the practical fruit of this work is due to Mr. TRACY, whose tact, judgment, energy and sympathy make one think that Nature intended him especially for this very place—the Bishopric of the Poor Children.

Your readers are no doubt aware that these are very "hard times" for benevolent societies, as well as every one else, and they will see that these plans, for the relief of our great City on such small expense, do not suffer from want of the "sinews of war." C. L. B.

Stages in Fulton-Street.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, June 5, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: Permit me, through your paper, to call attention to a nuisance that has prevailed for some time, and still continues with astonishing pertinacity.

It is the stopping of stages on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street on Fulton-street, thereby bringing the long procession of vehicles, *coming up* Fulton-street, to a dead halt during the process of taking in some half dozen passengers, taking their fares, and then of the driver standing up in his box and taking a survey of the crowd for from three to five minutes longer, for additional freight up Broadway. The only alternative for those in the rear is, in most cases, to wait till the stage moves on, as the two lines of vehicles takes up nearly the whole width of Fulton-street, there not being sufficient space left for a carriage to pass between; making the attempt to "pass by" extremely hazardous, *which attempt* is the sole cause of the press and jam, smashing of vehicles and throwing down of horses that has become the local feature of this point.

This evil would be remedied by simply driving *around the corner* before stopping, leaving the passage free and clear to the wider space of Broadway.

Having business engagements near this point for about six months, I had a good opportunity of witnessing the above transactions, and have been perfectly astonished at the stupidity or recklessness of stage drivers in stopping there, and at all concerned for permitting it without remonstrance. Twice during this week, I had occasion to pass up Fulton-street in a carriage, and the thing was repeated on each occasion; and the last time, (yesterday,) being next in rear to one of the stages aforesaid, after waiting some five minutes for it to move, as it was impossible to pass around it, in consequence of the continued and unbroken succession of vehicles to the ferry and elsewhere, my horse became restive, ran back, then dashing forward, threw himself, with carriage and inmates into the mercilless surges that sweep down Fulton-street, and was extricated by what appears to me, nothing short of a special interposition of more than human agency, and all in consequence of a stupid stage driver obstructing the passage, when, with equal facilities for stopping, and better facilities for taking in passengers, he should have driven *around the corner* and stopped on Broadway. Yours obediently, J. T. R.

Wheat Crops in Michigan—The Weather—Price of Grain—Politics, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

JONESVILLE, Mich., Monday, May 31, 1858.

I believe you have no correspondent in this section of Michigan. I thought I would write you a few lines about crops, &c. For the past thirty days all over the State we have had for nearly every day heavy and continuous rains, and so much of it as to prevent our farmer plowing or planting corn. Occasionally we have a clear day, and the farmers try to take advantage of it and do some of their work, but as yet very few have got in anything but oats. The wheat has not as yet suffered, but looks very well; but unless our weather changes very soon, we fear great injury will result to this crop from the great quantity of rain which has fallen. The wheat crop is a mighty uncertain one, and from 1838 to 1858 we have not had, in Michigan, to exceed half a dozen good crops. Last year was one of the best since 1843, though 1846 was pretty good. Knowing the uncertainty of this, our farmers are not much disposed to sell at present prices. We grow but little else than white wheat in Michigan, which brings here about 74 cents, and we are about 75 miles from Toledo. From first September to first January last there was purchased at this place over 98,000 bushels of wheat, and we think, from calculation, fully two-thirds has been marketed. There is not a little white wheat grown in the Western States. In Indiana there is about as much red as white wheat. In Illinois very little white in the north half of the State. In Wisconsin and Iowa, principally Spring.—In the timbered lands of this State more red is raised than white, as it does better. It is not injured by the insect as easily, and produces very well. In the oak openings white does best. The weevil has got into some parts of our State It is in Monroe, Wayne and Lenawee counties, but chiefly to be found in the timbered land, and there very little wheat is raised. It has been for two years in some of the timbered land towns of this county, but as yet has not appeared on the sandy land. Can any one tell the reason of this? We suppose it to be because the wheat on the sandy warm land matures so soon for them. When the Hessian fly was around we had to sow late to get rid of them, and to avoid the weevil, we sow very early. In avoiding Scylla we may fall into Charybdis. We do not raise as good, white, plump a berry as we did years ago, when our land was newer.

Farms continue low and reasonable, and it is a matter of astonishment that people should go West to buy prairie land at from $10 to $20 per acre, when they can buy good improved farms, with fine orchards, good houses, fences and barns, for $20 to $30 per acre. The wheat raised here sells for nearly double what it does in the Prarie country. Fruit is getting to be of great value to Michigan, and we must supply principally the States West of us. They are not fruit-growing States, though perhaps Minnesota may be. Hundreds of barrels of apples were shipped from every little station on the Central and Southern Railroad last Fall to Chicago, and what is more surprising, we are sending white wheat flour and butter to Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. We are likely to have a large crop of fruit this year, except peaches, which will not be abundant. Produce is quite low here. Oats bring 25c., Potatoes 20c., Corn 31c. per bushel, and we are shipping large quantities of potatoes to New-York and Chicago of the finest kind; about 2,000 bushels have been sent from this place.

SHOEMAKER, the great "Potato King" has shipped to the East over 80,000 bushels, and they have met with a ready sale as soon as they reached New-York. He has got now 1,100 acres planted with potatoes this year. In politics we are all quiet. We have just had a removal of the United States Marshal R. W. DAVIS and JOHN S. BAGG, formerly editor of the *Free Press*, (Lecompton) appointed in his place.

There are hardly Lecompton Democrats enough in the State to fill the country Post-Offices. It is by some expected that SHOEMAKER, the Custom-House Officer at Detroit, will be removed, but as he is related to General CASS he will probably be sustained. Senator STUART stands well with his party at home, but his return to the United States Senate is very doubtful. If the Republicans carry the State, as they probably will, GOVERNOR BINGHAM or WALBRIDGE will be united States Senator. The latter is not a man of great ability, but called quite a clever fellow. X.

A Short Lecture to our Judges upon the Better Improvement of their Time.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gentlemen Judges of the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas and Marine Courts of, in, and for, the City of New-York: For, and in behalf of, the dear people of this great City, I have been selected, by myself, to give you a gentle scolding. I intend, like the fabled old man, to throw at you some tufts of grass, and if that does not do, I will try what virtue there is in stones.

First, I shall call before me the Judges of the Supreme Court for this District. You are five in number, and all of you blessed with a tolerable share of good health. Your duties, in consequence of the rapid growth of the City, are somewhat larger than were performed a few years ago by your predecessors—one Circuit Judge, one Vice-Chancellor and one assistant. You have got now upon your Trial Calendars, and unsettled litigations, over 2,000 causes for you to try and dispose of. So great have you regarded your press of business that you have been calling to your aid Judges from the country to assist you. (Supervisor BLUNT will investigate these extra charges against this County.) Many of the untried causes are over two years old, and at the very best, in a simple action on a promissory note, where an apparent defence is put in, it cannot be reached in its order for trial in your Court under fifteen months; witnesses forget all they ever knew, or die! (CANGEMI.) And thus, "Judgment is turned away back, and Justice standeth afar off, for Truth is fallen in the streets and Equity cannot enter." Now, in the face of this sad picture, what are you Judges doing, and what are you going to do? Why, you manage to get down to the City Hall, on an average among you, at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and make sure to leave before the clock ceases to ring out 3 in the afternoon. And at the end of this month, (June,) you are going to adjourn your Court over to the first of October.

Pray, what good reason have you for this? Are murders to cease, during the long months of July, August, and September? Are the thousands of ships of commerce to cease from entering this port, and the arm of toil, with all the natural conflictions, to stand still, during this long noonday of the year? It would seem that some visions of this kind must be floating through your minds, to account for your course. Speedy justice is a sweet word to the lip—but how broken to the hope? Why can you not, why will you not, mend your ways? Be at the Court-House earlier in the morning by an hour, stay later in the afternoon by two hours, give up and abandon junketing in the country during the Summer. Remember, that of the 3,000 lawyers who practice before you in this City, not one in twenty of them can afford to lose three months in the year. Their rents must be paid, and their families must be supported. Remember, that by your suspending justice for one-fourth of the year, millions of dollars remain locked up away from the rightful owners. And above all, remember that, by your gratifying your propensities for rural luxuries, you allow the necks of many culprits to remain unstretched, and thus withhold from the devil his own.

Turn over a new leaf, improve upon the example set by the Court of Appeals. That Court is going to work like beavers during the whole month of July to clear off their calendar. You should not only do this, but do more; seek, each one of you, to do as much business as your Chief Justice, DAVIES, did during his first year upon the bench. Let Judge INGRAHAM take a much later train for Harlem every afternoon. Let Judge SUTHERLAND show that he never was regarded as a lazy practitioner. Let Judge CLERKE take his cold baths in the City, and forego his country watering places for a few seasons. At the end of the next six months Judge ROOSEVELT will be with you to take his share of the labor, and then the pleasing announcement will be made that a suit in our Supreme Court can be brought to a final judgment inside of sixty days (witnesses and commissions can be obtained from any part of the world in that time.) Do this, gentlemen Judges, and then I will mount the rostrum and deliver a far better lecture than this in favor of having politics taken entirely away from the Judiciary, and all of you reelected to the offices you now hold.

HUMPHREY.

Note from C.C. Fitzgerald.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, NICARAGUA, Thursday, April 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I regret to notice, in the columns of your paper, under date March 2, 1858, a statement regarding books and papers, property of General WALKER, as having been found in the yard of a house occupied by me; that I was under surveillance, a probability of my being shot, &c.

The said book and papers were not found in the yard of my house, or in any house occupied by me. Neither have I been under surveillance by any authority of this State. This statement of my being a secret agent of General WALKER's, I pronounce a falsehood.

I beg you will have the statement corrected, and by so doing you will oblige,

Respectfully yours,

CYRENIUS C. FITZGERALD.

The Swill-Milk Question—Causes of the Unhealthiness of Swill-Milk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The analysis of swill-milk, made by Dr. REID, late chemist to New-York Hospital, and published by Mr. JOHNSON, has doubtless startled some of your readers. It has hitherto been unknown that the ordinary country milk contains less quantity of nutriment than that obtained from distillery-fed cows. Dr. REID has proved, however, that such is the case—and of his abilities as a chemist there is no possible ground for doubt. In face, however, of these facts, it is the positive opinion of the medical faculty, that swill-milk is injurious to, and in fact the frequent cause of the death of children who are fed upon it. We believe both these statements to be true, and the object of this letter is to reconcile them with one another.

Under these present circumstances the real value of organic chemistry as applied to practical uses, and as furnishing ground for scientific inference, is seen to be very small. The fact is, (and here we come to the point involved in, and fully explaining this milk question,) a highly refined and essential quality, derived from the vitality of the organism, is the cause of all the peculiar characteristics of any organic production. This essence, so to speak; this specific vitality, which gives individualities to organic things, is not by any means discoverable by the chemist. The chemist fails to find any difference in the matter of chemical constituents, between two substances entirely different in their effects. Why two seeds, planted side by side should, the one produce potatoes, the other "nightshade," is to the organic chemist quite unknown. Some years ago LIEBIG, aware that the wine of a certain locality was better than that produced anywhere else in Germany, took great pains in analyzing the soil, noting the average temperature, the amount of rain, &c., of the place indicated. The results of his experiments were published. To what good end is here seen. A personal friend tells me the following: His uncle found a place upon the side of a mountain on his estate, where the average register of the thermometer and barometer, as also of the rain gauge, was that of the locality where LIEBIG had made his observations. Up to this place his men carried in baskets earth carefully prepared according to the analysis of the earth where the best grapes are grown. Boards were used to fence in the little plateaus thus formed, and grape seeds were planted from the best vines. The result was perfect failure. The grapes were no better than those grown in the vicinity, and my friend's uncle had his trouble for his pains. In explanation, we may simply state that the tetluric magnetism, which must always have most to do with determining those properties which depend on the vitality, is not susceptible to chemical reagents, and, therefore, an analysis of soil tells only just enough of the desirable truth to induce expensive errors.

Another evidence that the specific properties of a thing are independent of chemical constituents, as the term is understood, is found in the history of the case in which the East India Company was sued by a large drug house in London, to recover 10,000 pounds of "James' Powder," furnished the Company by the druggists. The Company refused payment on the ground that the Powder was found not to operate in curing disease as did the "James' Powders" furnished by JAMES himself. Dr. JAMES, the inventor of the Powders, testified as to the constituents of his Powders, and they were proved to be the same with those of the plaintiff. Distinguished chemists were employed to analyze both Powders, and they proved them to be chemically identical. Still, however, James' Powders would work a cure, while the other Powders would not. It was at last discovered that while the phosphate of lime which entered into the composition of both powders, was in James' Powders obtained from bone, that in the druggists was the ordinary phosphate of lime of the laboratory. The druggists substituted bone line for that previously used, and James' Powder, as properly made, now makes its wonderful cures, as when made by old Dr. JAMES himself. Manifestly, the peculiar specific properties of ordinary phosphate of lime undergo a certain change when the mineral is poured through an organized structure, as it must to become changed into bone.

Now, we wish simply to apply these two well-known facts above stated, to the elucidation of the milk mystery, which stares the scientific world into a blank astonishment, or a broad grin, as the case may be.

The swill-fed cow is diseased. All the world knows of their stump-tails, their rotten hoofs, and their ulcerated skins. The cow has scrofula—scrofula in its most advanced forms, is consumption. Scrofula, as is well known, attacks in man and animals, the glandular structure; and among the rest, the glands which secrete milk. The glands become congested, and in their effort to relieve themselves, in obedience to a law of their nature, they pour forth a full secretion from their overloaded vessels. This secretion, coming from the diseased blood, is tainted with this disease, and, though in consequence of the incompleteness of our instruments we are unable to detect it by chemical tests, it kills hundreds and thousands. The constituent elements of the milk passing through the diseased cow become, as it were, magnetized with the morbid poison rushing through, or perhaps slowly winding along the swollen current of blood in the animal. A peculiar quality is imparted to the vitality which impregnates them, and the milk formed from these constituents cannot be otherwise than noxious. Under these circumstances the *less nutriment* in swill-milk and the *more superadded water*, the better for those who drink it; for the less of such diseased element assimilated, the more healthy will they be. And from all which it appears that the analysis of Dr. REID is of no possible value as indorsing swill-milk. R. G. PERKINS, M. D.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, June 8.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1208, 84, 1053, 1265 to 1275, 1189.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term—Demurrers.*—Nos. 21 to 27, 29 to 37 inclusive. *Issues of law and fact*—Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 58, 427, 481, 518, 87, 986, 1099, 1111, 1114, 874, 822.

The Courts.

Yesterday was the first of the June Term in the Supreme and Superior Courts. It is anticipated that there will be an unusual press of business. In the Supreme Court there will be two circuits, part first held by Judge DAVIES, and part second by Judge WRIGHT. Judge INGRAHAM sits at Special Term, and Judge SUTHERLAND at Chambers. In the Superior Court, the assault and battery cases against Fernando Wood (arising out of the riots last Summer) will probably be reached this Term. Yesterday the whole Calendar was called, to set down short causes. Nothing else of interest was accomplished.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

William Mowers vs. *Peter Bogardus et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Ann Maria Browning vs. *Oakley Beach et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs in each case, to abide event.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUNE 5.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

SUIT AGAINST THE PROPRIETORS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Babcock vs. *Raymond, Wesley and Jones.*—HILTON, J.—The defendants, proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, a newspaper printed in this City, published at the head of its columns a notice to correspondents as follows:

"Voluntary correspondence containing important news from all quarters of the world is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for."

In September, 1856, and while the probability of the election of Mr. Fremont to the position of President of the United States was a subject much discussed and commented upon in our newspapers and elsewhere, the plaintiff prepared and sent to the defendants a communication containing statistics, observations and results stated to have been derived from actual canvass by him, of the views, principles and preferences of persons of all classes and both sexes, traveling upon many of the railroads and other routes throughout the country, respecting the several candidates for the Presidency, and which were to be voted for at the then ensuing general election.

The defendants published the communication in their paper, and it occupied about half a column of the daily issue of September 13, 1856, and was preceded by an editorial paragraph *assuring the public of the conscientious accuracy and probability contained in it.*

The object of these statistics and observations, and their publication thus indorsed, seems, from a careful perusal, to have been for the purpose of arriving at certain results which are declared to have been obtained from the facts there stated; and to show the important character of the communication, in it the particulars are given of forty-three separate canvassings of promiscuous companies of persons traveling over different routes and sections of country, which it was alleged established the following extraordinary "results," or conclusions:

1. That among the travelling and intelligent portions of the community, Mr. Fremont had twice as many partisans as both the other candidates (Buchanan and Fillmore) together; while in the rural districts and back settlements, where, it seems left to inference, the people are not so enlightened or intelligent, opinion was pretty equally divided between Fremont and Buchanan.

2. That of the voters between twenty-one and sixty, from five eighths to five-sixths were for Fremont; while of those over sixty, nearly two-thirds were for Buchanan.

3. That seven-eighths of all literary men, professors, &c., and nearly every minister of the Gospel, would vote for Fremont; while about four-fifths of all the voters for Buchanan were opposed to the Maine Liquor Law.

4. That nearly every district in Pennsylvania would go for Fremont, while the State would probably go for Buchanan.

5. That a large proportion of all the ladies were for Fremont. Indeed, it appeared that in this preference very many of them were in direct opposition to their husbands, although it was admitted that "Mr. FREMONT's personal appearance had not been without effect."

Finally—That these "results" contained "facts of the most cheering character," which may be thus briefly stated:

"That young men are more honest than old ones, and are overwhelmingly for Fremont," and as a consequence the future public virtue and permanency of our republican institutions were secured.

That ministers, men of science, loveliness, (evidently referring to the female sex,) virtue, temperance and intelligence, throughout the land, were for Fremont.

The concluding inquiry is the article, "Who can be against us?" assuming the previous statements and conclusions to be accurate, seems not only unnecessary but rather difficult to answer.

It will not be denied that if by the plaintiff's communication these results and conclusions were satisfactorily established in advance of the people expressing their preference, in their usual method by ballot, it would at the time have been received as "important news," in the largest sense of that term, to any newspaper or person professing a partiality for the election of Mr. FREMONT; and as, by reference to the copy of defendant's paper containing this article, and attached to the return on this appeal, it appears that they so professed, there seems no reason for doubting that they regarded it as containing not only "important news," but information valuable to their readers.

On the trial before the Justice of the First District Court, and from whose judgment this appeal is taken, the plaintiff proved that he prepared the article in consequence of the notice referred to, and sent it to the defendants, requesting, if it was not satisfactory, to return it, that he might get a market for it elsewhere—thus plainly informing them that it was intended for sale, and, if they used it, he was to be paid what it was reasonably worth.

The paper in which it was published being then put in evidence, afforded a presumption at least that the defendants accepted it upon the terms proposed, and that in their estimation it contained information of importance and value.

It was further proven by the plaintiff that the production of the article cost him ten days' hard labor, and that he considered it worth $20.

Apart from this testimony, it is manifest from the editorial preface, that the defendants believed it to be of some value; that the facts alleged in it had been conscientiously collected and recorded; that its publication would be beneficial in showing to the opponents of Mr. Fremont the uselessness of further opposition, and that the facts and conclusions in it "argued well for the future welfare, virtue, and the permanency of our republican institutions."

This evidence was not in any way controverted, (the defendants offering no testimony,) and the Justice erred in disregarding and dismissing the complaint.

He was not justified in determining the character and value of the communication by the result of the subsequent election to which it related, and which it was intended to affect; nor was he warranted in regarding facts and results, shown to be so accurately and conscientiously collected as a useless fabrication, intended to influence unsettled or weak minds in favor of Mr. Fremont, and to induce them to vote for him in preference to the other candidates then before the people.

The defendants were then and are still engaged in the publication of a valuable and highly influential newspaper, intended for the information of, and not for the purpose of misleading, the public, and as the plaintiff testifies that he spent much time and labor in preparing the article, it would be obviously unjust to both parties to assume, under all the circumstances, that he did not at the time honestly believe that the facts and results stated in it embodied information which in their opinion was not only valuable but important. It therefore came within the class of correspondence referred to by the defendants in their notice, and having been used should be paid for.

The opinion as to its actual value was, as we have seen, formed with reference to the time and labor employed, and was at least presumptive evidence upon the question as to the amount plaintiff was entitled to recover, and standing uncontradicted as in this case, might have been regarded as conclusive. The judgment must be reversed.

SURROGATE'S COURT—MONDAY, June 7.

Before the Hon. E. C. West.

The Wills of James Nelson and Douglas Forsyth, which have been long contested, were admitted to probate.

In the matter of the estate of Emanuel Coblenzer, in which an application had been made by Chas. G. Stephani for the payment of rent of leasehold premises, for which deceased had become surety, the lessee not being able to pay the rent, the Surrogate held that the surety was liable, and that the claim should be paid out of the estate.

In the matter of the final settlement of the estate of Abraham Fardon, Sen., the Administrator's accounts in this case were filed and a distribution was ordered among the legatees. The Administrator claimed commissions not only in the amount of property which came into his hands, but on a surplus of moneys in the hands of the City Chamberlain, being proceeds of the sale of real estate, and which did not come into his hands. The Surrogate held that he was entitled to commissions only upon moneys which actually came into his hands.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 7, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate request at steady prices. Sales 75 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BARK—150 hds., 1st quality No. 1 Quercitron were sold in Philadelphia, last week, at $34 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at previous quotations. Java, 15½c.@17½c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@11¾c.; Rio, 9½c.@11¼c.; Bahia, 9c.@9¼c.; and St. Domingo, 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb. In Baltimore, last week, 1,322 bags Rio were received. The sales of Rio amounted to 15,000 bags, mainly at from 10c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.—leaving in first hands, there, on Saturday, only 5,000 bags.

COTTON—The demand has improved slightly, but prices have not varied much. Sales have been reported since our last of nearly 2,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10	10	10	10
Middling	11½	11¾	11⅞	12
Middling Fair	12⅝	12¾	12¾	12¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is not so brisk. Holders have advanced their claims 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Buyers are not willing to pay this advance. Hence, the current movements are limited. The demand is moderate for home use, and is slack for export. The receipts since noon of Saturday comprise 16,507 bbls. by the Hudson River boats, 2,400 bbls. by the Erie Railroad, and 1,878 bbls. coastwise from the South. Sales have been reported of 12,500 bbls.

Superfine State, ℔ bbl	$3 90@$4 00
Extra State	4 10@ 4 20
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 90@ 4 00
Superfine Ohio	4 00@ 4 10
Fancy Ohio	4 15@ 4 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 10@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 50@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 50@ 7 00

Canadian is in moderate demand at former prices. Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at from $4 10@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is gradually improving. Sales 1,300 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for poor to good mixed and straight brands; and $4 80@$7 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
GRAND EXPOSITION
of
MANTILLAS,
SHAWLS,
PARIS BONNETS,
and
FRENCH MILLINERY and FLOWERS.
Our immense store contains the largest assortment of
EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTIES
in the above departments to be found in the United States.

We have received by steamers for several weeks past, large varieties of new MANTILLAS, PRINCESS CLOTH WRAPPERS, in beautiful colors, and PARIS BONNETS, in exquisite designs. Also, choice styles in FRENCH, PUSHER and CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS, CIRCULARS WITH HOODS, POINTS, and SQUARE SHAWLS.

Owing to the long continuance of unfavorable weather, and the consequent accumulation of stock, we shall offer the choicest goods for the balance of the season at a
REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT. IN PRICE.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also, an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS
From Auction and Private sale.
Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT SALE AT AUCTION
THIS DAY,
By JOHN L. VANDEWATER,
At No. 361 Broadway,

The entire balance of the stock of G. WILLIAMS & CO., will be sold as above, without reserve, in lots to suit retail purchasers and small dealers, comprising in part black and colored silks, marcilines, barèges and barége robes, lawns and other dress goods.

China, crape, stella, broche and other shawls. Linen goods in damask table-cloths, napkins, towels, &c., &c., besides a general assortment of fancy staple dry goods.

N. B.—The sale is positive, without the least reserve, to close the estate, and will be continued daily until the whole is sold off.

By order of C. G. HOOK, Assignee.
Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock.

LADIES' FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
Barége and Challie de Laines, Poplins, Poplinettes, Poil de Chevre, India Silks, 4-4 Figured Foulards, Flounced Poplin Robes, Poil de Lain Robes,
English Bayadere Challies, Paris Challies, printed and plain,
Printed Jaconets, Organdies, Brilliants, Barèges, Grenadines
Flounced Barége and Tissue Robes, &c., &c. &c. Also,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
Including Glacé Mohairs, Muslin de Chene, Black and White checked Mohairs, De Beges, &c, in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTON.
Sheetings, 7-8 to 12-4 wide—a full assortment. Also, Bleached Shirtings and Pillow-Case Muslins, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 9-8 and 5-4 wide. Also,
BED TICKINGS, FURNITURE CHECKS,
Denims, Mariner's Stripes, Canton Flannels,
AWNING, TENT AND SAIL GOODS,
Drills, Ducks, Awning Stripes, &c., &c.
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS at TEN CENTS.
30 cases 4-4 wide just opened, and very cheap.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BULPIN'S REMOVAL TO NO. 415
Broadway,
One door south of Canal-st.
Brandreth Buildings.
PUSHER LACE MANTELETS.
REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
SPLENDID SILK CIRCULARS,
BLACK LACE POINTS.
BLACK LACE TALMAS.
BLACK LACE CIRCULARS.
The richest goods at lowest prices.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 415 Broadway.
Brandreth Buildings.

ELEGANT STELLA SHAWLS,
CHEAP!
500 Printed Borders, $4, $4 50 and $5.
900 Broche Borders, $5, $6 and $7.
600 Rich Broche Borders, $8, $9 and $10.
200 French Broche Borders $10 to $15.
Together with a large assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, including all the fashionable styles in Broche, Crape, Cashmere, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS.
CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
CORNER OF
CHAMBERS, CHURCH AND WARREN STS.,
ARE MAKING DAILY ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK of DRESS GOODS, of NEW and DESIRABLE Styles suitable to the season, and at prices that will secure the custom of all Close Buyers who will examine it.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Invite the attention of Housekeepers in City and country to their
EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
LINENS, SHEETINGS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c., &c.
N. B.—These goods are all of our own importation, and retailed at extremely low prices.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

CHEAP CARPETING AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
Tapestry Brussels, Velvet, Three ply Ingrain, and low-priced Carpetings, Oil cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Rods, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO, CURTAIN MATERIALS.
Lace Curtains, Lace Draperies, Chintzes, Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Fixtures, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

BLACK SILK ROBES,
Three Flounces, at $15; worth $30.
COLORED SILK ROBES, Double Jupe, at $20; worth $35.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
The Summer importations include all articles of SILK, THREAD AND COTTON,
adapted to the wear of
LADIES', MISSES, BOYS AND INFANTS.
CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' KID GLOVES, of all the Summer tints,
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS.
GRACEFUL SHAPES AND ELEGANT TRIMMINGS,
PARIS STYLES AND HOME DESIGNS,
A fresh and elegant
Assortment
FOR ADORNING THE HEADS OF LOVELY CHILDREN,
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel,

A TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.
300 pieces Glacé de Chene, 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 5s.
N. B.—Some of the above are very desirable for ladies not wearing mourning.
Observe!—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MANTILLAS AND POINTS.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
will open, on Monday, the 7th inst., 800 of the above, of the best French Lace, at a great reduction from the usual prices. Ladies are invited to inspect them.

MOURNING SILKS.
RUINOUS SACRIFICE!
4 cases Black and White Silk Poult de Soie, 50 cents.
Take Notice!—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND
UNTRIMMED STRAWS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT L. P. TIBBALS',
NO. 154 BOWERY, 3 DOORS ABOVE BROOME-ST.

CUT IT OUT.

French China din'r sets. 137 pcs,	$22 50	usual price	$28 00
White and gold tea sets, 44 pcs,	5 50,	usual price	7 00
Toilet sets, 6 pieces,	1 00,	usual price	1 50
Silver-plated casters	3 50,	usual price	4 75
Silver-plated teaspoons by the doz	1 50,	usual price	2 00
Silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces.	19 50,	usual price	26 00
Silver-plated tea forks by the doz.	3 50,	usual price	4 25

Gas Fixtures, cut and pressed glass at low prices, at
SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE—THE STOCK OF FANCY Dry Goods contained in basement No. 2 Cortlandt-st., corner of Broadway, consisting of Yankee Notions, Dress Trimmings and Hosiery, &c. The whole will be offered at a low figure, to a cash buyer. Apply on the premises.
J. MILTON SMITH, Assignee.

DRY GOODS.

A FRENCH MANUFACTURER'S SALE
OF
NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,
Amounting at cost, in Paris to
OVER A MILLION OF FRANCS.

Those renowned fabricants, Louis Victor Arnaud and Jean Jaques Lemontaine, whose products are known alike from St. Petersburg to Constantinople in Europe, as also from Boston to New-Orleans in the United States, having been forced to succumb to the pressure of the times, the entire assets of their estate (except that portion specially designed for the Russian market, and which will be simultaneously disposed of at St. Petersburg,) are now offered for public distribution at the
COMMODIOUS AND ELEGANT STORE
No. 361 BROADWAY,
Between Thompson's and Taylor's saloons,
By PRIVATE BARGAIN, for a LIMITED TIME only.
These sales being instituted by order of the
FRENCH COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,
for the purpose of declaring a fourth and final dividend to the creditors in Europe, on or before Monday, the 2d of August, the prices, in most cases, will be merely nominal, but none will be sold for less than the amount of Customs dues, Brokers' Commissioners, and Assignment fees.

THE ALLOTMENT FOR THIS CITY
is under deed of assignment to Mr. WILLIAM D. ESTERRE, who has specially retained the above-named spacious premises for its more efficient display and distribution. It will be open to the public on THURSDAY, the 10th of JUNE inst.

Hours of business from 10 to 5 each day.

IT CONSISTS IN PART OF
1,000 handsome, deep-flounced Silk Mantillas at $8.
800 deep flounced Silk Mantillas at $10.
1,500 superfine Silk Mantillas at $12.

Between six and seven thousand of the most costly and recherché garments ever imported into this country, at $14 to $35 each.

ALSO,
Upwards of Five Thousand French Lace Mantelets, with one, two and three flounces, chiefly the product of the celebrated Chantilly Looms, and varying in price from $5 to $50.

ALSO,
MAGNIFICENT REAL GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
REAL THREAD LACE MANTILLAS,
REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS,
REAL THREAD LACE POINTS,

Wholesale buyers can only be waited on previous to 10 in the morning.

Terms strictly CASH on or before delivery.

Observe the number,
361 BROADWAY,
Between Thompson's and Taylor's saloons.

Sale commences on THURSDAY, 10th of June.
WILLIAM D. ESTERRE.

HEALTH!
GRACE!!
AND BEAUTY!!!
Conferred upon the Ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

The unparalleled success of the
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,
(120,000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 200 dozens (2,400 Skirts,) *per day*, during the months of June, July and August.

They also call attention to their
NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT,
FOR TRAVELING,
which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.

They are the *sole* proprietors of *the only*
"PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE"
in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.

They also manufacture over
70 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES,
with and *without* the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."

These SKIRTS have been recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY as being *the best article for Ladies' use that has ever been offered to the public.* None genuine unless stamped
"DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,"
"MANUFACTURERS, NEW-YORK."
For sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS AND CIRCULARS.

Rich Silk Mantillas, latest designs	$10 to $25
Rich Silk Circulars, latest designs	10 to 35
French Lace Mantillas, latest designs	15 to 40
Silk Centres French Lace Trimmings, new designs	16 to 40

ALSO, FIVE-DOLLAR CIRCULARS,
600 just finished, of rich silk, very cheap.
$2 50 BEAUTIFUL SUMMER MANTILLAS,
Of silk and silk and net; 500 more now ready.
100 MANTILLA SEWERS WANTED.
Apply at the Grand-st store.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Swiss and Cambric Collars, 25 cents to $5 each.
Swiss and Cambric Sets, $1 to $12 per set.
Honiton Lace Collars, $1 25, $1 50 to $2 each.
Guipure and Honiton Sets, $3 50 to $20 each.
ALSO, TRIMMING LACES.
Black Guipure, Valenciennes, English Thread and Smyrna Laces, Black French Lace Flouncings, Mantilla Centres, 4-4 and 8-4 Mantilla Nets, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BLACK LACE HALF SHAWLS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—We shall open on Monday, the 7th inst.,
500 FRENCH LACE HALF SHAWLS,
In entirely new designs, and offer them at extraordinary bargains, viz.:
$4, $6, $8 AND $10 EACH.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
Robes a Quille, Flounced Robes, Chene Silks, Bayadere Brocades, Moire, Paris Plaids, and
FASHIONABLE SILKS, IN EVERY VARIETY.
Also, a large assortment of low-priced Chene, Plaid and China Silks.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have just received, and will offer for sale on Monday, June 8, an invoice of
REAL LACE MANTILLAS, single and double flounces
REAL LACE POINTS, in new and beautiful designs.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

THE EVERETT HAT
Is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN
and
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
while the peculiar qualities of the
CRITTENDEN HAT
consist in the harmony of its ample proportions with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, together furnishing a selection, and completing an assortment in such a manner as proves the correctness of the decision made by the trade, that
EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER
in supplying the constitutional and inevitable differences of taste existing among gentlemen.
MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Will offer on Monday, the 7th inst., a very choice stock of rich black trimming Laces, all widths, Black lace Mantillas, new shapes, points, etc. Basques and Illusion Goods, embroidered muslin Capes, at great bargains. The new styles of Swiss Muslins for sleeves—so scarce—at 75 cents per yard. Ladies' Dress Caps, Head Dresses in our usual styles. Mitts worth $6 at $2 50. Bajou's best gloves 88 cents, children's all sizes. Inspection of our Tournure Skirts with eleven springs, solicited. Price $3. Nothing like them.
RICHMOND,
No 587 Broadway.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
ANOTHER GREAT SACRIFICE.
200 pieces muslin de chene 15 cents, worth 31 cents.
150 pieces Lavella cloth, 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
Observe—W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BLACK BAREGE ROBES
FROM AUCTION, (RUINOUS PRICES)
500 FLOUNCED ROBES, $4 50, WORTH $7 00.
W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DAMAGED GOODS—WORSTED DAMASKS, Irish linens, table cloths, napkins, diapers, towels, brash, cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, dress-muslins, sheetings, shirtings, de laines, ginghams, calicoes, and a general assortment of Dry Goods sold cheap for cash, by WM. MATHEWS, No 54 Catharine-st.

$2 FOR SKELETON SKIRTS WITH 11 Springs, made of watch-spring steel, the best ever offered, of our own manufacture, made to order. Fits warranted. New patterns of French-wove corsets, $1 a pair. Horse-hair embroidered crinoline, and muslin steel-spring skirts. FORMAN & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260.—TEAS—TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—IMPORTANT TO 260 THE PUBLIC.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—It is now generally conceded that the GREAT CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE is the cheapest cash store in the City of New-York, where the choicest Teas the finest Groceries, and the largest stock to select from, are always on hand. Country merchants, up-town families, and the public in general, should consult their own interests and buy their goods where they can get them cheapest and best. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Choice Teas, fine Groceries, &c.,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., cor. Murray-st., New-York

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

AMUSEMENTS

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
COOLEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.
Ventilated by windows on each side.
TUESDAY—A new grand ballet, in three acts, with the whole of the Renzani Troupe, and new scenery and rich costumes entitled
SALVATOR ROSA:
OR, THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.
Caterina, Chief of the Brigands.....Mdlle. Caterina
Diavolino, second in command.....Sig. Ronzani
Salvator Rosa.....Sig. Gaspare Pratesa
Florida, betrothed to Salvator.....Sig. Annetta Galetti
Captain of troops.....Sig. Cesare Ceschetti
Duke of Alsano.....Sig. G Pratesa
Philipuccia, an innkeeper.....Sig. Louis Szalkay
Brigands, ladies, gentlemen, masquers, judges, soldiers, pages, &c., by a large number of auxiliaries.
Tableau 1.—A Mountain Pass in the Abruzzi.
Tableau 2.—Reception Room in an Inn.
Tableau 3.—Salvator Rosa's Studio.
ARTISTIC GROUPINGS
AND DEVELOPMENTS OF PICTORIAL ART.
Tableau 4.—A Prison. Tableau 5.—Public square in Rome.
HIGH CARNIVAL.
With Picturesque Views of the Castle of St. Angelo and the River Tiber.
MANY NEW INCIDENTAL DANCES
of the highest merit,
CLASSICAL POSES AND BEAUTIFUL GROUPINGS
by the whole of this numerous troupe.
A favorite farce will precede the ballet, sustained by the dramatic company.
To-morrow evening—Mr. Burton will appear in the piece of THE TOODLES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 9, 1858,
Will be presented, for the second and last time this season,
LA FAVORITA.
Grand Opera, in four acts by Doulzetti
Leonora.....Signora Gazzaniga
Alfonso.....Signor Amodio
Fernando.....Signor Brignoli
Balthazar.....Signor Gasparoni
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY,
Regular Opera Nights.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—A Grand Matinée.
Max Maretzek.....Musical Director and Conductor.
Seats may be secured at the Academy, and at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats.....$1 50
Second Circle.....50
Amphitheatre.....25
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY, June 8, 1858,
ONLY ELEVEN NIGHTS MORE IN AMERICA WITH THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Their engagement positively closes on June 19, on which night they bid farewell to the stage.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE AND JEROME RAVEL,
THE FOUR LOVERS.
Gabriel.....as.....Bibi
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
The Clown.....Antoine
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Engagement of
MATILDA HERON.
GREAT TRIUMPH!
CROWDED HOUSES!
TO THE NEW PLAY!
On TUESDAY, June 8,
An entirely new play,
ANOTHER CAMILLE! ANOTHER MEDEA!
MATHILDE
Will be produced for the first time in New-York.
Mathilde.....Matilda Heron
A KISS IN THE DARK.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
TUESDAY, June 8,
Will be acted
RICHELIEU, OR THE CONSPIRACY,
to be followed by, for the first time in three years, the great drama of
THE RED ROVER,
To conclude with the drama of
PADDY CARY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince st.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
H. Wood.....Proprietor | S. Bleeker.....Stage Manager
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING.
In rehearsal and will be produced on MONDAY, June 7, 1858,
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER,
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED FEET IN LENGTH,
With an Introductory and Descriptive sketch by
SYLVESTER BLEEKER.
Previous to the Panorama will be presented Gems of NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

A CARD.
WOOD'S BUILDING'S,
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince st.
TO THE PATRONS OF INNOCENT AND INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENTS.
Having for many weeks used every available means that could be made subservient for the production of
A NOVELTY
unsurpassed in
GRANDEUR, MECHANICAL EFFECTS AND ARTISTIC SKILL,
to anything ever before offered to the public, I will present on
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1858,
as the result accruing from this combination of
CAPITAL, ENERGY AND TALENT,
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER
FROM NEWBURG TO NEW-YORK,
1,800 FEET IN LENGTH,
Painted by Signor DELAMANO and assistants, from CORRECT SKETCHES made by superior and reliable artists.
EVERY LANDSCAPE, OBJECT AND BUILDING
has its peculiarity of form and color in minute detail, TRUTHFULLY TRANSFERRED UPON THE CANVASS.
To make the illusion perfect, a
STEAMBOAT OF GREAT DIMENSIONS HAS BEEN PLACED UPON THE STAGE, WITH WORKING MACHINERY, &c.,
bearing its living freight to the place of destination. The audience will thus, in imagination, be placed as actual travelers upon this noble river, reviewing its splendid scenery.
To render this GREAT WORK OF ART
AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE,
AN INTRODUCTORY AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH has been written by SYLVESTER BLEEKER, in which all the points of interest will be commented upon.
For the production of superior effects, the boat is supposed to leave Newburg at 3 P. M., arriving at New-York in the evening, exhibiting the
ILLUMINATION OF THE CITY.
Previous to the Panorama will be exhibited new and mirth-provoking acts of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Notwithstanding the IMMENSE OUTLAY attending this enterprise, the price of admission will still remain
25 CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
H. WOOD,
Proprietor.

GRAND MUSIC FESTIVAL.
MONSTER CONCERT AND PIC-NIC.
The public are respectively informed that arrangements are now being entered into for a
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
to be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On the 27th of JUNE, 1858,
At which the first instrumental musicians of New York and suburbs will assist.
The Orchester will embrace over
THREE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
Assisted by the vocal and instrumental celebrities of the day.
The ninth, or Choral Symphony, by Beethoven, will form part of the programme. Solos by Signorinas CARADORI and ZIMMERMANN, CARL FORMES and Mr. SIMPSON. The chorus by 300 singers. Conductors, GEO. BRISTOW, MAX MARETZEK, CARL BERGMANN and CARL ANSCHUTZ.
The PIC-NIC will be held on the 28th of June, at JONES' WOOD, between 2d and 3d avs. and 66th and 71st sts., where also a GRAND CONCERT, both vocal and instrumental, and a GRAND BALL will be given.
CARL ANSCHUTZ, President.
F. B. HELMSMULLER, Secretary.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
NOTICE.—All the instrumental musicians of New-York and vicinity who desire to participate in the Grand Concert and Pic-nic, 27th and 28th inst., and whose names have not as yet been entered in the general list, are herewith respectfully requested to forward, without delay, their respective names and address, and class of instruments on which they perform, to
F. B. HELMSMULLER, Secretary,
No. 121 Mulberry-st., near Broome.

No. 444 Broadway.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
NINTH WEEK.
NEW AND GOOD THINGS.
VIRGINIA MUMMY.
MATT PEEL AS GINGER BLUE.
ARAB BROTHERS.
PHAYNIX BROTHERS.
ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. FA JONES, Agent.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
Galleries 10th st., Broadway.
Will close on Wednesday, June 30.

A GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT of the American Juvenile Temperance Society will be given at Mozart Hall, opposite Bond-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 9. The following well-known artists have kindly volunteered their services on the occasion:
Mr. STOWE. Mrs. PAGE.
Mr. McDONOUGH, Miss HUTCHINGS.
Mr. COOKE. Miss BROWN.
Mr. POOLE.
Mr. Curtis's Quartette and the Burns Musical Society.
Messrs. Maeder and Kiddel will preside at the Piano forte.
Tickets, 25 cents; secured seats, 50 cents.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ANOTHER NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DRAMA!—Mrs. Kate Denin Ryan! Prize Model of the new Central Park! Second time here of an Original Play, TWO LOVES AND A LIFE. New Scenery, Machinery and Costumes! In the EVENING, Scenery, Machinery and Costumes! In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, TWO LOVES AND A LIFE. Mr. John Daw, Schoolmaster of Ulverstone, H. Watkins; Ruth Ravenscar, Mrs. Kate Denin Ryan. The other characters by the company. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, dance by Miss Salome. GOLDEN FARMER; Or, THE LAST CRIME. Jemmy Twitcher, J. Connor. A queer living fish with legs has been added to the Aqua Vivaria. Happy Family, Perpetual Motion, enormous Living Serpents, new Wax work Gallery, &c. Admittance to all 25 cents; children, under 10, 13 cents.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL deliver a lecture on *Character* before the Christian Association of the Northwest Reformed Dutch Church, the Rev. H. D. GANSE's 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in said church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 8 o'clock. A collection will be taken in aid of the Mission School of the Association. The public are invited to attend.

POTICHOMANIE.—A PAIR OF GLASS VASES and materials to decorate them so as to resemble the finest China or Sevres Vases, from $1 to $5, at the Potichomanie Emporium, No. 502 Broadway. Schools and the country trade supplied on liberal terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, one who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; the advertiser is a thorough groom as well as driver, and will be found willing and obliging in any respectable family, and has no objection to look after a small garden, if required. Has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address M. G., box No. 137, *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a respectable young man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business. No objection to the country. Can produce satisfactory testimonials, &c. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter or groom, in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, in either capacity. No objections to go traveling or to go in the country; will take moderate wages; the very best of reference from his last place. Call, or address, G. O., for two days, at No. 280 3d-av., in the bookstore, 2d door from 23d-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for a man as farmer or overseer, or any other place where sterling honesty, sobriety and good character would be required; he has lived in his family over twenty years, and can bring the highest recommendations. Address Box S., Post-office, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE waiter, (Protestant,) with excellent City references, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands his business thoroughly; the marketing, cooking, the making of creams and fancy ices, in a superior manner; will go to the country if required. Address No. 63 4th-av., at the French Bakery, near 9th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE waiter, Protestant, with good City reference for honesty and sobriety, a situation in a gentleman's family; will go to the country if required; is a good market man; understands cooking, making of ice cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner. Address the French Bakery, No. 63 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A wholesale dry goods or grocery store, by a respectable Protestant man, who can be highly recommended for honesty, capacity &c. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man that understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, is willing to work in a vegetable garden or make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Best of reference from gentlemen in this City. Can be seen until engaged, by addressing J. C., Box 167, *Times* office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant man, as coachman or groom; is a good careful driver and excellent groom. Can give the very best of reference from his last employer. Call, or address, COACHMAN, for three days, at Mr. WOOD GIBSON'S, No. 362 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND HIGHLY recommended Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, is also a good vegetable gardener, or would go as farmer, as he has always lived on a farm. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; would have no objection to go to the country. Wages no object. Good City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Stuyvesant st., in the Tailor's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a very sober, industrious man; has the best of City references. Can be seen any day this week, at No. 7 11th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, in the rear cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by an Englishman, single, and with favorable City references. A line addressed to JAMES, care of Mrs. Matthews, No. 197 East 24th-st., will be promptly answered.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a respectable young man. Has no objections to the country. Good City and country reference. Address J. F., box No 173 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN ANY respectable business, by a middle-aged man, who is willing to work. Inquire at No. 372 2d-av., room No. 6. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY MAN, as coachman, and would do plain garden work, and be useful around. Can be well recommended. Address R., Box No. 171, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, with wife. Has good City reference. Would like a country place. Address R. H. Union-square Post-office, two days.

INSTRUCTION

LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—$2 FOR 16 lessons, at hours suiting their convenience. Gentlemen taught Book-keeping for $10, time unlimited, and 3 months; 72 lessons in Penmanship and Commercial Arithmetic for $10. M. S. PAINE, Nos. 62 Bowery and 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ex-Governor King says: "Colonel PAINE'S plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

VISITING TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had long experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with French, Latin, Greek and Mathematics, and who has part of his time engaged, wishes to meet with pupils, either in New-York or a short distance in the country. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 27 Union-place, South Brooklyn.

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A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TUITION desires an engagement as resident teacher in a family. Her course of instruction comprises English, Music, French (which she speaks fluently) and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, Box 842 Post-Office, New-York.

MUSICAL.

ORGANIST—AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST, whose present engagement expires July 1, desires a situation in a church in New-York or its vicinity. Refers to Messrs. Jardine & Son, Organ Builders, White-st., New-York, to whom, or to H. P. C., Box No. 113, Post-Office, Brooklyn, any answer may be addressed.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY IN A CLOTHing store; one that will make himself generally useful and residing up town preferred. Apply to W. H. GODDARD, corner of Malden-lane and Nassau st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS, WILLing to assist in some of the chamberwork. One who can come well recommended may apply at No. 32 East 11th-st.

No. 444 Broadway.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
NINTH WEEK.
NEW AND GOOD THINGS.
VIRGINIA MUMMY.
MATT PEEL AS GINGER BLUE.
ARAB BROTHERS.
PHAYNIX BROTHERS.
ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. FA JONES, Agent.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
Galleries 10th st., Broadway.
Will close on Wednesday, June 30.

A GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENE-FIT of the American Juvenile Temperance Society will be given at Mozart Hall, opposite Bond-st., on W

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S THEATRE—RONZANI BALLET TROUPE—SALVATOR ROSA—THE TOODLES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MATHILDE—KISS IN THE DARK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—TIGHT ROPE—THE FOUR LOVERS—THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

BOWERY THEATRE—RICHELIEU—THE RED ROVER—PADDY CAREY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—GOLDEN FARMER—Evening—TWO LOVES AND A LIFE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAT PELL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—VIRGINIA MUMMY—ARAB BROTHERS.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Africa* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....June 9

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most important matter in the Senate yesterday was a very interesting debate on the proposed increase of our Naval force by the addition of new steam sloops-of-war. The debate will be found reported quite fully elsewhere. It was participated in by all the leading Senators, and included in its range the late outrages committed by the British cruisers in the Gulf. Mr. MALLORY'S proposition to construct five new steam sloops-of-war and one paddle steamer, at a cost of $1,200,000, was finally carried, by a vote of 18 against 17, and the Naval Appropriation bill, the consideration of which had caused the debate, was then passed. In the House, the principal part of the day was occupied in a debate on the Capitol Extension, in Committee of the Whole on he Miscellaneous Appropriation bill. Mr. HASKIN, from the Willett's Point Committee, informed the House that they were unable to agree upon a report.

The latest dispatches from New-Orleans published in yesterday morning's TIMES, were to Saturday morning, and indicated a probable collision between the opposing forces immediately. In the afternoon, however, the legal position of the Vigilance Committee was changed—the Mayor having placed himself under their protection—in consequence of which Col. CHRISTY, the most prominent leader against the Committee, and a candidate for the Mayoralty, withdrew from the leadership, and the attack was postponed. The Mayor having had his life guaranteed, subsequently met the City Council at the St. Charles Hotel, and was impeached by them. H. M. SUMMERS, President of the Board of Aldermen, was elected in his place, and Col. JAQUES was appointed Chief of Police, Col. FORNS having been dismissed. The old police was then reorganized by Col. JAQUES, and eight hundred special police were appointed by the Recorder, though his authority to do so had been previously revoked by the Mayor. Among those arrested by the Vigilants was Mr. LUMSDEN, Editor of the *Picayune*, for being drunk and disorderly in the vicinity of their head-quarters. Two newspaper reporters, named TURNER and MUZZY, were arrested yesterday morning by the Special Police of the city. On Saturday night an attack was made on the Vigilanrs' camp, which seems to have been unsuccessful, though four of the Vigilanst' men were killed and twelve wounded by the accidental discharge of a cannon amid the confusion. Yesterday the election took place, and a dispatch, dated 7 P. M., states that SMITH is elected Mayor by a small majority. The Vigilants were still behind their barricades, and not one half of them voted. They express their determination to carry out their original intention

The municipal election of the city of Washington took place yesterday, and resulted in the election of Col. BERRET by several hundred majority. There was some fighting in various parts of the city, but all disturbances were speedily quelled by the special mounted police. Several persons were wounded, but not fatally.

We have received advices from Buenos Ayres to the 15th of April. The total loss to the Province from the late financial crisis is estimated at a million and a half dollars. Gen. URQUIZA, through his Secretary of the Interior, had addressed a second note to the Provincial Government, renewing his demand that the Constitution of the Confederation should be submitted to a popular vote. The note was pacific in its terms; but war seems to be regarded as a not improbable contingency. Yellow fever has again made its appearance at Buenos Ayres; two or three cases are reported.

A dispatch dated the 4th inst. states that an affray took place at Lawrence, Kansas, on the day previous, between General LANE and a Mr. JENKINS, in which the latter was killed. The affair grew out of some old animosity respecting a land claim. A great rain-storm visited Leavenworth on the 2d inst., flooding the cellars, inundating a portion of the town, and doing considerable damage. The Missouri River was very high, and still rising.

On Sunday night "Sailor Dan," one of the accomplices of O'CONNELL, in the Greenwich-street outrage, which caused the death of an old woman, TERESA SPITZLEIN, escaped from the State Prison at Sing Sing, where he had been sentenced to ten years's confinement. CHARLES SEYMOUR, *alias* Keenon Dolan, convicted of robbing the Bonded Warehouse, in this City, also escaped with him. They occupied adjoining cells, and managed their liberation in an adroit manner. A reward of $100 is offered for their arrest.

A number of swindling concerns at Albany were broken up by Sergeant BERNEY last week. The proprietor of one of them, who had six *aliases* besides his real name, which is said to be SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER, had been doing a heavy business through the Post-Office. No arrests were made.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, refused to pass a resolution requesting the Police Commissioners to desist from the removal of stands on the sidewalks, for the sale of confectionery, &c., on Sunday. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Ordinances. A preamble and resolution were presented, declaring the ringing of Church bells on Sunday a nuisance, and directing a discontinuance of the practice. They were referred to the Committee on Ordinances. A communication was sent in by the Joint Committee on Accounts, giving a *résumé* of their doings, and asking an additional appropriation in order to allow them to continue their investigations.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening, and sat two hours. An immense number of petitions and resolutions, in reference to filling sunken lots, grading streets, making sidewalks, constructing sewers, paying for dead horses, and similar matters, were forwarded a stage; also, a great mass of papers concerning the Fire Department. A message was received from the Mayor, with his veto of the ordinance as to the reorganization of the Croton Department.

The Board of Health met again yesterday, when the Swill and Fat-melting Committees were granted further time to make their reports. A sewer nuisance in Bank-street, and an offal nuisance in Forty-fifth-street, were reported and their abatement ordered. A formal complaint was received from the City Inspectors, against the Swill-Milk establishments, as nuisances.

The third trial of CANGEMI, for the murder of Policeman ANDERSON, was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Judge WRIGHT, of Albany. A panel of 1,000 Jurors was ordered, of whom about 800 appeared. At noon the work of calling them began. Each Juror, as he appeared, was challenged by Mr. E. BLANKMAN and Mr. ASHMEAD, counsel for CANGEMI. At 5 o'clock only five Jurors had been obtained, and from 600 to 700 Jurors of the entire panel were set aside, in pursuance of the Statute, as they had formed and expressed an opinion on the prisoner's guilt. The Court then adjourned till this morning.

The June Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, before the Honorable Recorder BARNARD. There was not a quorum of Grand Jurors. ABRAHAM GUNYON, who some months ago pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was discharged by Judge RUSSELL, on the promise that he would go to sea, being rearrested, and having fought desperately with the Police officers, and attempted to break jail, was sent to the State Prison for two years and four months. HIRSCH ZWICH, a German, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. FRANCIS DIMOND, a colored waiter at the Everett House, was tried for throwing vitriol in the face of CHARLES RICHO, another colored waiter of the same establishment, thereby depriving him of an eye. Evidence of identity was deemed insufficient by the Jury, and the accused was acquitted. WILLIAM HARRISON was charged with an assault on Officer BRYAN, but the Jury could not agree upon a verdict.

Tammany Society met last evening for the purpose of installing ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Grand Sachem elect. He was installed with the usual ceremonies, and afterwards delivered an inaugural address, which caused the sons of the Wigwam to wax enthusiastic and shout very loud.

CHRISTOPHER REYNOLDS, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, in the King's County Court of Oyer and Terminer, for killing his brother DENNIS, on the 17th of March last, was yesterday sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

At a regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, held last evening, an ordinance to prohibit the keeping of cows within the thickly-settled portions of the city, was presented and laid over for consideration.

ALEXANDER MCMULLEN, a well-known resident of Brooklyn, for a long time deputy keeper of the City Hall, and a soldier in the United States army for fifteen years, committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum.

The General Markets opened yesterday with a fair inquiry for Cotton at steady prices. Flour was quoted 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. dearer, but was less active. The movements in Wheat and Corn were light, at essentially unchanged rates. Among the sales was a small lot of new Wheat, from Georgia, (the first this season,) expected to arrive by the steamer to-day, sold by sample at $1 60 ₱ bushel to a local miller It was a very fine sample. Pork was heavy and cheaper. Cut Meats were in good demand, as was also Lard. Beef was quiet. The trade in Groceries was tame. Prime Sides were in fair request, and were a shade dearer. Naval Stores attracted less attention. Freights were quiet and languid.

The Willett's Point Affair—Action of Collector Schell.

A calm review of the evidence in the Willett's Point case,—such a review, in fact, as would be made by a court of law,—would, we think, be a wise employment of time on the part of the General Government before deciding to place Mr. SCHELL at the head of its business in this City. We are not so rich in public virtue here, that a good example would be thrown away upon us, or a bad one find no imitators. We venture, with great timidity, to suggest that the Collector of the Port of New-York, although a mercantile officer, is not *ex officio* a "jobber," and ought, as a general thing, to be above suspicion. In the present state of the Federal Treasury, also, and the complications threatened by the late occurrences in the Gulf, gentlemen employed to buy forts and such like belligerent toys, ought apparently to be selected with an eye to economy.

Our article upon "the Willett's Point affair" in Saturday's issue gave an outline of the general bearing of the testimony in the case. As far as the duty of the President and Senate is concerned with Collector SCHELL, the whole thing is narrowed to a single question—Did AUGUSTUS SCHELL know of his brother's interest in the transaction? If such be the finding of the Committee, its report should be adverse to him, and it would clearly be the duty of the Senate, as conservators of public honesty and good faith, to reject him. How they can do otherwise is hard to understand. RICHARD SCHELL testifies that his brother and himself lived, all the while, in the same house, upon terms of the most intimate and fraternal affection. We hear of no coldness, no quarrels, no concealments between them. The tenderest desire for the financial and political success of each other appears to have possessed them. ISAAC V. FOWLER, a witness impeached by no one, testifies that some time in April AUGUSTUS SCHELL, PROSPER M. WETMORE and himself, met at ANDREW H. MICKLE'S store in Water-street; that AUGUSTUS SCHELL prepared a letter to the Secretary of War, which they both signed at his office in the afternoon, assessing the Willett's Point property at the "fancy" figure by which a snug profit of $70,000 or $100,000 was put into the pockets of the "combination." RICHARD SCHELL, being also then and there present, inquired "if said report were signed, and said he was anxious to have it signed and sent on to Washington *that afternoon*." Could AUGUSTUS SCHELL have been ignorant that the report was made in his brother's interest—that it was made chiefly, if not wholly, to put money in RICHARD'S purse? Mr. FOWLER'S testimony, also, shows that PROSPER M. WETMORE dropped on himself and AUGUSTUS SCHELL, by the most curious series of coincidences, at Willett's Point, and again at MICKLE'S store, and was, also, *disinterestedly* anxious. In effect, PROSPER M. was evidently one of the "combination." He was in constant communication with RICHARD and AUGUSTUS SCHELL upon the subject of the purchase of Willett's Point and its sale to the Government. He was present as *amicus curiæ* when AUGUSTUS went to view the property. He was the man who obtained the certificate of the auctioneers MILLER, WEEKS, BAKER and BURLING that the land was worth $2,250 per acre, which certificate AUGUSTUS sent on with his report to Gov. FLOYD. And he was also the man who received about $10,000 from RICHARD SCHELL out of the proceeds, for his *disinterested* services. WETMORE says he was told, by SCHELL *or* FOWLER, of their intended visit to Willett's Point, and therefore went to help them look at it. But FOWLER swears *he* did not tell anybody he was going on that business. Therefore AUGUSTUS SCHELL must have been WETMORE'S informant; a natural deduction, for WETMORE says AUGUSTUS and himself have been *intimate*. But Mr. Collector SCHELL'S instructions from the War Department enjoined upon him "to proceed with that sort of *caution* and *secresy* that will enable you to avoid being imposed upon by a *combination*." Was it in pursuance of instructions, and to the end of "that caution and secresy," or in Brother RICHARD'S interest and for the ends of the combination, that WETMORE was informed of, and allowed to be an adviser in, all the steps and progress of the affair? And when the affair was cooked, it appears in evidence that a draft for $115,000 was issued from the Department, and made payable to the order of Lieut. GILMORE. RICHAR SCHELL received the said draft from the War Department at Washington; and thereupon *Augustus Schell gives Richard a letter of introduction* to Lieut. GILMORE, in which he says that RICHARD'S business with him requires immediate attention. This is Lieutenant GILMORE'S testimony. Now, can any Senator—and Senators are supposed to be men of more than ordinary ability—can any Senator take the trouble to look over this evidence, (and the printed report of the testimony is before them,) and afford to vote for SCHELL'S confirmation? Does any sane man believe that these two brothers, living in the same house, and one the confidential agent of the Government, to report upon the value of property which the other is trying to sell, did or could remain, from April to July, ignorant of the exact relation which each bore to the transaction? The bare statement of the fact that they so lived, would give us a right to presume the existence of such knowledge. But the testimony leaves nothing to inference or presumption. It is direct and explicit. The nature of RICHARD SCHELL'S interest and his peculiar style of pushing business through, can be easily understood from the testimony of Assistant-District-Attorney JOACHIMSSEN, to whom he offered $500 to *pass the title*, together with the offer of "a good counsel fee to be paid District-Attorney MCKEON, in the same contingency. Also, the same "fast" way of doing business would seem to have been infectious; the certificate of the auctioneers already referred to, and which was sent by AUGUSTUS to the Department to fortify his report, having been obtained and paid for at the rate of $50 a signature by Mr. GEORGE IRVING, the convenient man of straw who was supposed to offer the property for sale to the Government.

The printed testimony, part of which we have published, and the whole of which, in an official shape, will undoubtedly be before the country in a few days, clearly connects Collector SCHELL with the whole transaction; proves that he knew of his brother's interest in it; that his whole course of action went to sustain that interest, instead of the interest of the Government; that he violated his instructions of "secresy" and "caution;" that after he was informed by JOHN CRYDER, Esq., one of the most respectable merchants of this City, who owned and resided on the adjoining lands, "that Willett's Point was not worth over $800 per acre," he deliberately and falsely certified in writing, to the War Department, its value at $2,000 per acre, and *obtained Fowler's signature to that certificate by carefully concealing from him Cryder's estimate*, showing conclusively that he must have been privy to the scheme and purpose of the "combination" made and entered into by RICHARD SCHELL, P. M. WETMORE, IRVING and others, a scheme and purpose deliberately framed to put upon the Government a piece of property at a value notoriously exorbitant, and to put the proceeds of the swindle in the pockets of the "combination."

If, with these facts before them, "honorable" Senators vote for Mr. SCHELL'S confirmation, they will have gone as far as in them lies to advertise the public that appointment to office, by the Federal Government, carries with it an entire liberty to the office-holder to speculate, in any manner and to any extent, upon that Government.

Private Armed Vessels.

The intimation from Washington to the effect that Mr. SICKLES intended to introduce a bill into Congress to authorize the arming of private vessels, that they might repel any attempt on the part of a British man-of-war to overhaul them, has naturally caused some curiosity among our shipping men to know what the provisions of the bill will be. Merchantmen have the right already, which they have always enjoyed, of carrying whatever arms may be deemed necessary to protect them from the attacks of ocean freebooters, and no act of Congress is necessary to secure such a privilege to them. But there are very few ships that ever avail themselves of the privilege, or that carry anything more than a small gun to be used for firing a signal of distress. It can hardly be the intention of Mr. SICKLES to propose that the Government shall furnish guns and ammunition to our merchantmen to be used against British cruisers; for it would prove a most costly experiment, and be utterly useless for the purpose intended. If any fighting is to be done, let it, by all means, be done by men-of-war, who are properly prepared for such terrible work. Our merchant vessels have no conveniences whatever for naval engagements, and in an encounter with a regularly armed vessel would be in a perfectly helpless condition. It is idle to think of adopting any half-way measures, we must either make up our minds for war and prepare for it in earnest, or be content to settle our misunderstandings with Great Britain in the ordinary method of peaceable and dignified diplomacy. The last thing we ought to do is to bluster, and the idea of authorizing our private vessels to carry guns sounds a good deal more like bluster than a serious desire to meet an impending danger.

THE DUEL WHICH DIDN'T TAKE PLACE.—The country regards with mingled derision and disgust the duels which so frequently *almost* happen between members of Congress. Of these, the latest was the Hughes and Harris affair, which was settled on Saturday or Sunday last "by the intervention of friends." This difficulty arose in the usual way. Mr. HARRIS had the floor. Mr. HUGHES interrupted him with a statement impugning his conduct. Mr. HARRIS repelled the interruption. Mr. HUGHES pronounced his statement true. Mr. HARRIS said it was untrue. Mr. HUGHES said, "You are a liar." The next step was a challenge from Mr. HUGHES, which Mr. HARRIS promptly accepted, and as the challenged party he named muskets and ten paces. With that weapon, at that distance, Mr. HARRIS is notoriously a dead shot—as almost any man of common nerves would be.

This was the precise point for amicable adjustment; and, as was proper, the spirit of love and reconciliation broke forth first in the bosom of Mr. HUGHES. He retracted the language "in the order in which it occurred." When he said Mr. HARRIS was "a liar," he meant nothing of the sort. Consequently, when Mr. HARRIS pronounced Mr. HUGHES' statement "false," he used the term in its most Pickwickian sense. Both gentlemen retired from the conflict before it began, with unbroken honor and whole skins. Both entertain sentiments of sublime mutual regard. Messrs. HUGHES and HARRIS fairly love each other; and not a musket has been fired!

Now everybody is glad that these gentlemen did not shoot at each other, for in that case one of them might have been killed. But would it not be better if they had governed their temper and their tongues? They would not then have violated order and decorum by foul language, or broken the criminal law by giving and accepting a challenge to mortal combat, while the reputation of both for courage would have been quite as high as it is now, and possibly a little higher.

SUDDEN CONVERSION.—The Southern journals follow the lead of Senator MASON, and are now as earnest *against* a war with England as they were originally in favor of it The extraordinary eagerness of Senators HALE, SEWARD, WILSON and other Northern men for immediate hostilities, is supposed to have abated their ardor. Even the voice of Mr. TOOMBS has been exceedingly "*still* for war" ever since. The truth is, the whole thing was a game of political brag, at which the Black Republicans proved the best players.

Our Model Judges—How Legal Principles are Settled.

Our elective judiciary is a great institution. The blessings it confers upon the community have only just begun to be appreciated. It is only the broadest and most salient features of the system which have thus far forced themselves upon public notice. Everybody has been struck with the encouraging fact, that it puts upon the bench bar-room demagogues, ignorant of law, and Ward politicians, regardless of justice. We have seen them prostitute their power as Judges to the furtherance of their interests as politicians, and decide cases on the bench in the same spirit and from the same motives which govern their action at a Ward caucus, or a mass meeting of the unterrified. All this is common-place. But it is only of late that we see the additional refinement of good lawyers and respectable men ignoring the law which they do understand, and deciding the legal principles submitted to them upon grounds of humor and political badinage. The Judges of our Court of Common Pleas, Justice HILTON being their organ, have given us a fine example of this tendency toward genteel and refined degradation on the part of our Judiciary, in a case where one BABCOCK was plaintiff and the TIMES defendant,—and which derived its only importance, either to us or the public, from the principle of legal liability which it involved. That principle was the only point in the case which Judge HILTON carefully avoided. The skill and success with which he accomplished this feat make his opinion a model of judicial sagacity and acumen.

The case was briefly this: In September, 1856, while the Presidential canvass was pending, we received a communication from BABCOCK, giving the results of forty-three railroad and steamboat votes upon the Presidential question, with a private note representing himself to be an earnest Fremonter—zealous in the service, and anxious to bring these results of his observation before the public. If we did not see fit to print his communication, he desired its return that he might publish it elsewhere—but he greatly preferred that it should appear in the TIMES. Mainly to gratify what we supposed to be his ambition to appear in print, and his desire to pay the basis of a claim for office in case of FREMONT'S election, we published part of the article. Three or four months afterwards we received a letter demanding payment for it—under the invitation at the head of our columns—

"Voluntary correspondence *containing important news* from all quarters of the world is solicited; if used it will be liberally paid for."

Failing to receive payment Mr. BABCOCK sued the TIMES, and the case came up in Justice STEWART'S Court on the 6th of January last. Mr. BABCOCK was the only witness examined. After his testimony had been heard the TIMES counsel moved for a *non-suit*,—upon the double ground, first, that the communication did not contain "important news;" and secondly, upon the legal principle that no action could be maintained against publishers without proof of a contract to pay,—which proof was not forthcoming in this case. The Justice *granted the motion*. An appeal was taken, and Judge HILTON has reversed the judgment of the Justice, in the luminous and elaborate opinion which we publish in another column.

Judge HILTON, as we have already stated, ignores utterly the legal principle involved in the case. He devotes himself exclusively to the task of proving that this communication contained "*important news*,"—such as the TIMES had invited and offered to pay for. His fine Democratic humor finds full play in this endeavor. The article, says the Judge, stated that "a large proportion of *the ladies* were for FREMONT." Indeed, says he, with conspicuous judicial gravity, "it appeared that, in this preference, very many of them were in direct opposition to their husbands, although it was admitted that Mr. FILLMORE'S personal appearance had not been without effect." The Judge expresses the opinion, with a degree of sagacity which sheds lustre on the bench, that "loveliness," in this communication, "evidently refers to the female sex;" and such information, he decides, must have been considered "important" by any paper which professed to favor Mr. FREMONT'S election. Now the TIMES did so profess;—*Argal*, saith the Judge, the TIMES considered it "important news" and should be held liable to pay! But it must not be supposed that Judge HILTON relied exclusively upon his *humor*, as a ground for his decision. He ignored sundry facts, and introduced a few falsehoods, to help him comfortably through. He says it was proved that BABCOCK informed the Editor of the TIMES that "the article was intended for sale, and if used he was *to be paid* what it was reasonably worth." This is the exact reverse of the truth. BABCOCK himself, while on the stand, produced a letter from the Editor of the TIMES, saying that he *gave no intimation* when he sent the article that he expected pay for it, but only that he wished it published for the good of the cause. The Judge asserts that an editorial paragraph was prefixed to the article, "assuring the public of the conscientious accuracy contained in it." It did no such thing. It merely remarked that *the writer claimed* to have made every inquiry personally, and to have recorded the answer accurately. This paragraph the Judge distorts into an indorsement of the article, and says it shows that the Editor believed "its publication would be beneficial, in showing to the opponents of Mr. FREMONT the uselessness of further opposition, and that the facts and conclusions in it argued well for the future welfare, virtue and permanency of our republican institutions." This may be very funny, but it is scarcely judicial. The Judge further speaks of the evidence of BABCOCK "standing uncontradicted, and being therefore conclusive." This is particularly cool on the part of his Honor, as it ignores the fact that the Judge dismissed the case upon the legal point raised, and, therefore, no witnesses on the other side were required. But Judge HILTON was successful throughout, in not recognizing the fact, that the case involved any legal principle whatever.

We intend, however, to have this point settled—as it is one of considerable importance to ourselves in common with the Press at large. We are perfectly willing and desirous to receive, "*important news*," and to pay for it liberally. We do this constantly,—to the amount of thousands of dollars every month. But we also receive every day scores of communications upon every topic which happens to have interest for the moment. They are useful because they show the sentiment of the public upon these questions. But they do not contain "news," nor are they ever regarded, either by the writers or by editors, as news letters. If every writer of such communications is entitled to sue and recover payment, it is time the point was understood; and we submit to Judge HILTON that he would discharge the duties of his office much more becomingly, as well as usefully, if he would forego his political prejudices and even lay aside for the moment his somewhat ponderous wit, and give a little attention to the legal principles submitted to his decision.

A Scarcity of Jurors—Cangemi's Third Trial.

Community suffers sadly for the lack of men who do not read the newspapers. There is nothing so much wanted just now as a tribe of stolid, indifferent people who take no interest in what the world is most excited about, who form no opinions and then wisely keep their mouths shut. They must be men who having ears hear nothing, having eyes read nothing, and who, when their neighbors inquire of them what they think of the last terrible murder, reply meteorologically—talk of the weather. The demand for such a breed of men is imperative. Unless it is supplied, we may as well abolish our State Prisons and establish a bounty fund to be expended in persuading our murderers quietly to quit the country when they have shed blood, and trouble us no more than is absolutely essential to their comfort.

The third trial of the Italian CANGEMI for the murder of ANDERSON, the policeman, last Summer, commenced yesterday. On his first trial, the Jury—as the custom of Juries is—disagreed. On the second, he was convicted, but our delectable legal system, which seems to have been constructed by way of experiment to see how long blindfold Justice may play blind man's buff without stumbling over a culprit, granted him a new trial on the ground that the judge did not charge the jury strong enough upon one point. Thus having brought the case so fairly before the New-York public, that to find a man who has not read something of it, talked about it, and expressed an opinion on it, is about as difficult as to find one who, knowing how to read, has not read a paragraph during eleven months, it again comes into Court. Does any one suppose that it would be necessary to set aside a thousand intelligent citizens in order to find twelve impartial men to try *any* case in this City? Will any innocent man confess that he would need so large a number out of whom to select the twelve that should say whether he were guilty of any crime that possibly might be charged against him? But a panel of a thousand men were drawn for this Cangemi trial, and, beginning yesterday at 12 o'clock, at 5 o'clock some 700 of them had been called, questioned, and set aside as unfit to be jurors, five only excepted. It is creditable to the City that the 695 were rejected, considering the cause of their rejection, for it was not their lack of intelligence or of honesty, but too much of both that disqualified them. If Commodore B., who was rejected, had suffered from palsy—been demented for the year past, he would have been all right. If Gen. G. had been on a long drunk from July last until Christmas, and so of course remained oblivious of all that sober people were talking about meanwhile, the General would have been a competent juror. But keeping sober, retaining their senses in healthful condition, unfitted them to say whether the testimony they should hear was such as ought to hang a man or to acquit him!

Jury duty a while ago was considered a bore. Men consented to go into the ragged militia companies, or run to fires at all sorts of unseasonable hours, for the sake of keeping rid of it. But times are altered. Now, if a man is subpœnaed to appear as a juror, he has but to tell his next neighbor that in his opinion the prisoners likely to be tried at the next sitting of the Court were all guilty, and he shall be troubled no farther than to present himself, take the oath, confess that he has expressed an opinion, and go about his business at the Judge's own order. This scandalous Jury law it seems has a sunny side to it.

But this gleam of sunshine is a very expensive article. This same CANGEMI has cost the public already during the year for trials, some $26,000, of which $5,000 went for dinners to jurors and counsel. And in all probability this large sum is but a moiety of the bill we have yet to pay—for discovering whether or not he murdered ANDERSON. Of the panel of 1,000, probably 100 or more will fail to appear. It is not likely that the remnant of 200 will be any less intelligent than their predecessors on the list, when, of course, the Court must fail to get a jury. Then the venue will be changed, the trial be held at some distant point, and a pretty bill of costs grow up before the country jury disagrees. It is not so very remarkable, after all, that the most ambitious estimates of annual expenses that the financial officers of the county venture upon, are quite sure to fall short of the county bills.

Moreover, jury lists are not inaccessible, we believe, to shrewd lawyers, before the court opens; and when the case is a desperate one, we do not see what is to hinder the whole list from being personally seen by somebody, long enough to commit each on it to the expression of an opinion as to the merits of the prisoner, and under the ruling of the courts, that is enough to disqualify the whole of them from sitting in the jury-box. In the better times that are presumed to be coming, we suspect it will be held that an intelligent reading man is not, of necessity, any less an impartial man than is a blockhead.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—It is unavoidable that differences of opinion should arise, both in the Commission and in the community at large, concerning the details of such a work as the Central Park. But when they arise they should be carefully and dispassionately considered, and special pains should be taken to reconcile conflicting opinions, and, if possible, bring about unanimous decisions.

We are sorry to be forced to think that in some respects this course has not been pursued by the Central Park Commission. The amendments proposed by Messrs. DILLON and BELMONT to the plan adopted as the basis of the arrangement, were not treated with the respect due to their authors or to their intrinsic merits. Some of them seem to us, and we think to the public, decided improvements on the original plan,—and they should certainly have received the careful consideration of disinterested judges, instead of being submitted exclusively to the author of that plan. Nor can we think it wise or judicious for the Board to dismiss all amendments that may be proposed in so summary a manner as that suggested by their resolution which we published yesterday.

It is scarcely necessary to say that we attach not the slightest importance to the denunciations of the Commission for alleged political favoritism, which are daily vented through the columns of the *Herald*. Their origin and motive are too transparent to entitle them to a moment's weight. But we think the Commission have made a grave error in their action upon these amendments, and should be very glad to see them retrace their steps and remedy their mistake.

The Swill-Milk Nuisance.

JOHNSON'S Swill-Milk stables, in Sixteenth-street, were formally complained of as nuisances by City Inspector MORRIS, yesterday. The Board of Health, to whom the complaint was made, must now fix a day for the examination of the complaint—the City Inspector must give "JOHNSON'S SONS" three days' notice that they will be required to show cause why their nuisance should not be removed, and then, if the Board of Health consent that the stables are a nuisance, their order for abatement is final and conclusive. The process of ridding us of a poison which generally slays 8,000 infants in this City is a short one, but to adopt it requires a good deal of conscientious courage. Whether our present Board of Health will have the nerve to complete what they have begun, remains to be seen. If—as seems to be taken for granted—the Board converges all its learned labors into one grand effort to whitewash the stables into respectability, this at least will remain—that the swill-milk traffic has received a staggering blow, from which it will not recover for years. Since the war began, the milk dispensed to customers throughout the City has wonderfully improved in quality. Whereas, before the cream was black, going down as a dirty sediment, now it is of a delicate straw-color, and rises, on standing, as cream did of yore. The milk most of us get, now-a-days, one can curdle with alum; the milk of last April, not a nurse in town could make an alum curd of. That, one needed to drink with averted eyes, talking zealously the while of other things; this we stir our hominy, in contemplatively-admiring its luscious richness, spooning it up with waxing appetites, passing it leisurely along the palate, old and young alike honoring and enjoying the milk that we read of in poetry, and used to get when we were country boys. Now, having universally enjoyed pure milk for a season, we are not to be readily put off again with the chalky, cheesey, blue and dirty slops that we protestingly consented to, before the stump-tails were brought so prominently before the public. So, even though the Board of Health should stultify itself by proclaiming that to be innocent which all the world, except Dr. SHANKS, pronounces noxious, intelligent people will not hereafter see their infants wilting, pining and dying of cholera infantum and kindred diseases, without a thought of the cause. But we hope for better things of the Board than this line of remark would seem to indicate. Hopeless as its Committee is, the Board is not committed to their amiable weaknesses and too evident anxiety to stand well with the swill interest.

Alderman REED, of the Committee, "confessed himself staggered by the analysis'" of swill milk, prepared by Professor LAURENCE REID, which analysis showed that swill milk was richer than pure milk in the amount of its cheese and of the salts of potash and soda. An Alderman better ballasted with information on the constituents of good milk and the parts they perform in the animal economy would have staggered less readily. One simple fact should have stiffened his shaky knees. Mother's milk is better for children than cow's milk, principally because the latter has too large a proportion of cheese for the infant's digestive organs. Yet Professor REID'S analysis shows that the proportion of cheese in swill-milk is fifty per cent. more than even in good cow's milk. Again, the larger proportion of salts of soda and potash in the swill-milk—which are so valuable to the swill-milk dealers by delaying the souring of their stuff—prevents the coagulation of the milk in the infant's stomach, which generally is conceded to be necessary to its assimilation; the very ingredients which keep the swill-milk apparently sweet, longer than pure milk would keep, making it an indigestible article for tender stomachs and utterly unfit for food. The chemical analysis, so far from furnishing comfort to the swill-milkmen, explains clearly the method of this poison—shows to the intelligent observer why it is that thousands of children fall into marasmus, pine away, suffer dysentery, diarrhœa, swelling of the glands of the abdomen, and miserably perish, though in all other respects than their diet they lack no circumstances that should insure them health and cheerfulness. This discussion has already done infinite good; and if the present Board of Health fail to abate the nuisance that the whole town loathes, their successors, doubtless, will be wiser men.

NOT SO BAD AS WE SEEMED.—Since the terrible time of last Fall, when the foundations of our commercial credit seemed to have been hopelessly undermined, there have been a good many proofs that there was more soundness in our commercial constitution than we had credit for. The country has generally paid up better than was anticipated, and many of the suspended firms on both sides of the Atlantic have resumed payment in full, on account of their American assets proving better than had been estimated. One of the most gratifying instances of the kind is that of the resumption of payment in full by the great steel house of NAYLOR, VICKERS & Co., in Sheffield, England, who have been enabled to meet all their payments twelve months in advance of the time allowed them by their creditors. In their circular announcing their resumption in full, they generously state that they are enabled to do this in consequence "of the unexpectedly rapid realization of their demands in America." The confession is alike honorable to both parties.

ETHAN ALLEN'S REMAINS.—The Montreal *Advertiser* states that the remains of ETHAN ALLEN were brought to Montreal by his sister, and they were interred in the old burying-ground of the Parish Church. The locality is probably lost.

It will be quite useless to search for ETHAN ALLEN'S remains in Montreal. We do not believe a word of the above story; but even were it true, the old hero's bones would never rest in British soil. Of all the revolutionary leaders he was animated by the most defiant hatred of England The idea that a relative would take his remains to Canada for burial, or that his Vermont neighbors would consent, is preposterous.

☞ We see it stated that Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE has left the *Courier & Enquirer*, with which he has been connected for some ten years, and in which during that time he has been an able and accomplished writer. His new edition of SHAKSPEARE and other literary labors so engrossed his time that he was obliged to sever his connection, for the present at least, with the daily Press. We trust the loss will be but temporary.

☞ Equestrians and riders in vehicles will be glad to learn that the Fifth-avenue is again *passable*. Though not yet so smooth as it should be its present condition is a very great improvement.

TAMMANY SOCIETY MEETING.

Installation of Grand Sachem Fowler—His Inaugural Address.

There was a large meeting of Tammany Society last evening, Grand Sachem DANIEL C. DELEVAN in the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of installing ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Grand Sachem elect. He was installed with the usual ceremonies and delivered the following inaugural address:

BROTHERS: We have Summered and Wintered so long together—so long have gathered round the Council fires in company—you have known me so long and well, that I need hardly assure you how impressed I feel with a sense of obligation for the captaincy in this grand regiment of patriotism to which I have been elected by your free, unanimous and unsolicited choice. [Applause.] The position is an honor which those my superiors in every way might be proud to attain. But unsought, scarcely looked for, a free-will offering, and, therefore, the more precious, you have all combined to drop the mantle on my shoulders, and I can only promise that it shall be my constant effort to retain and deserve your approbation. [Loud applause.] The broad folds of that mantle embrace all former divisions; the chosen of all parties can be the partisan of none; my title deeds are signed by men representing all interests and sides; and the broad seal under which I am to execute my trust, is the generous confidence of all parties—expressed with Democratic unanimity, cordiality and frankness. I have trod the war-path so long, brothers, that I am not vain enough to imagine this election a mere personal tribute to any qualities of mine, whether real or supposed—but in this unanimity, this concentration of all voices on my humble name it rather recognize the sincere and now triumphant wish of the Democratic Party in this City to raze out and utterly abolish all traces and all memory of former divisions and disputes; to strike hands as of old, beneath the common flag, and to rally once again with an unbroken front on this field of glorious traditions, and aspirations as brilliant as the future destinies of our country. [Applause.] That country may be threatened and is threatened now; but in such organizations as this, we possess an element of moral strength on which our Government may rely securely, and which, at the first trumpet-blast of war, could send forth thousands of armed and fighting Democrats from this City alone, to repel foreign aggression on our soil or flag, and teach those who violate the sanctity, even of an American fishing-deck, that an armed nation, resolved and united, stands prompt both to notice and avenge the slightest wrong inflicted even on its humblest member. [Applause.] It is at all times our duty, but more especially at such a time as this, to unite cordially, earnestly, unanimously, in sustainment of that Government we have ourselves elected, and which, by the justice, wisdom, broad intelligence and firmness of its course, has done more to give stability to our national structure, and respect to the national name, than has been achieved by any other Administration since the days of ANDREW JACKSON. [Cheers.] I need not say it is our duty; we all feel it our affectionate privilege and right to heartily indorse the course of JAMES BUCHANAN, and assure him that in all hours of need,—whether quelling domestic treason or repelling foreign wrong,—he may rely upon finding the Democracy of this City the first and boldest to sustain him, as they were among the first and most eager to confide our country's destinies to his care. [Cheers, and the war-whoop.] It is a fact, which all history tends to prove, that the Government of this country can only be sustained in its advanced position, and pushed forward to yet greater heights of power, respect and material affluence by the ascendency in its councils of the Democratic element. Our Republican opponents have altogether too many corrupt "affinities" and "amalgamations" to be safely intrusted at such a time as this, or indeed at any time, with the guardianship of that vestal liberty, whose purest and largest altar-fire is kindled on the hearth of this time honored wigwam. [Applause.] At all times for the true welfare of our country, but in times of peril more especially, it is indispensable to our country's permanent welfare and glory, and the success of our self-governing experiment, that the reins of power should be held in Democratic hands and the chariot of State be guided by those Democratic principles which have come down to us through JEFFERSON and his Democratic successors. This object, my brothers, so needful, so indispensable, can only be obtained, as it now is, (and well for the country that it is so,) by clinging faithfully to the old, reliable and time-honored organizations and usages of the Democratic faith. We must redouble our exertions, and unite as one man in an effort to carry with us and stimulate that sentiment of patriotism which, when properly experienced and aroused, makes every man a Democrat! Hand locked in hand, except when sundered to take part in simultaneous action—shoulder pressed to shoulder, except when severed to let in a new recruit—hearts throbbing all with one fiery and resistless impulse—solid as a phalanx, swift and irresistable as a torrent,—it is thus, and *within the channel of the Constitution*, we must advance on that destined course of which JAMES BUCHANAN is the pilot and the eternal principles of human liberty our star. As the only regular and recognized, or recognizable mouthpiece of 50,000 Democrats, the voice of the Old Wigwam reaches far and will rouse the slumbering thunders of Democratic patriotism through all the plains and valleys, the river sides and mountains from Maine to Florida, from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores.

Brothers, to the work of promoting union, harmony and the obliteration of every past division within our ranks, I am bound by the unanimous nature of the vote in which the generous foemen of the past took equal share with the tried friends with whom I had been in previous concert. These friends accept in good faith and without reservation the olive-bough thus frankly tendered; and they would despise me, I well know, if the trust of absolute impartiality which the vote implies should not be faithfully and strictly administered. [Applause.] Henceforth, therefore, let all remembrance of how men stood or voted on this or that petty issue of local and internal discipline be blotted out forever. The platform of this organization is wide enough for every honest Democrat to stand on; there is work for all of us to do—grand work in the present and the future; and the right hand of fellowship is tendered to every honest man who will unite with us in sustaining the man, the men, the measures and the Administration of our illustrious President, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Accept, for the present, my thanks for the honor you have done me. My conduct, I trust, will show that I am neither forgetful nor ungrateful. [Applause and another war-whoop.]

A Committee of Three, consisting of ELIJAH F. PURDY, JONATHAN TROTTER, and NELSON J. WATERBURY, was appointed to draft resolutions in relation to the British outrages.

The Grand Sachem was empowered to appoint a Committee to make arrangements for the proper celebration of the 4th of July, and then the Committee adjourned. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE CLUB.—The Republican Executive Club, of this City, held a regular meeting, last evening, but there was not any business of special interest transacted.

SWINDLING CONCERNS AT ALBANY BROKEN UP.—Several swindling concerns at Albany were broken up by Sergeant BERNEY last week on his return from his successful expedition against the lottery and gift enterprises of Rockingham County, N. H. The officer, who bore a letter of introduction from Mayor TIEMANN to Mayor PERRY, of Albany, called upon the latter immediately upon his arrival at the State Capital, and conferred with him and the Chief of Police before proceeding against the swindlers. A man named ANDREWS, who was the proprietor of a bogus lottery enterprise, had recently been succeeded in his illegitimate business by a noted individual, whose real name is said to be SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER, but who, under the several *aliases* of Dr. DUVAL, Dr. REES, Dr. FARENSKI, Dr. MOZART, Dr. BERVOIR, and Dr. BOVIER, has been for three years past engaged in selling love powders, charms, obscene books and pictures, and quack medicines. He had advertised largely, distributed his circulars in all parts of the country, and "taken in" a great many. He was said to have acquired a fortune of $60,000 in this way and within this brief period. He received nearly 300 letters a day through the Post-office addressed to him under his several titles, and each inclosing a small consideration for the nostrums of pretended efficacy, obscene books and charms, which his dupes expected to receive in return. Of course they never heard from him a second time. Sergeant BERNEY found about 200 letters for this gentleman in the Post-office. They were sent to the Dead Letter office, but the swindler was not arrested as there was no one to substantiate a charge against him. It is fair to suppose that if he remains in Albany long after the exposure of his frauds is made public, this reason for permitting him to go at large will not exist.

A man named LUCKNOW was besieged by Sergeant BERNEY next. This individual, under the assumed names of Dr. LACROIX, Dr. HANSDEN and Dr. LA SALLE, had made heaps of money—$40,000, some say,—by imposing upon his correspondents with drugs, which he assured them would eradicate any disease with which they might be afflicted. A quantity of letters addressed to him were found at the Post-Office, and sent to the Dead Letter Office. He was not arrested.

A person who, under the name of Dr. AVA MORIARTY, advertised that he would sell receipts for making coin, was next looked after. About fifty letters, addressed to him, were found at the Post Office, and sent to the Dead-Letter Office. He had left Albany before the arrival of Sergeant BERNEY, and was not arrested. In reply to a letter from Mayor TIEMANN, the following letter has been received by him from the Mayor of Iowa City, Iowa, containing information concerning the swindling lottery concern of "BATES & SONS:"

MAYOR'S OFFICE, IOWA CITY, June 1, 1858.

HON. MAYOR TIEMANN—*Dear Sir:* Your communication relating to the swindling lottery concern of BATES & SONS, with inclosures of tickets and schemes, came to hand this morning. In reply, I would say, that about three weeks since our authorities arrested several persons, while calling at the Post Office for letters addressed to "BATES & SONS." The persons were taken before a magistrate, and held to answer in heavy bonds, to the next Term of the District Court. Large numbers of letters for the concern have accumulated at our Post-office, and such as were opened by the authorities contained funds in various amounts. The letters remaining unopened will, of course, be sent to the Dead Letter Office, and the funds in the possession of the Magistrate returned to the parties swindled. Not a single letter coming through our office has been of any benefit to the robbers, although some of the parties arrested had large amounts of money in their possession.

I For your very vigorous measures in the suppression of these and similar institutions, you have the thanks of our people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. T. RANSOM, Mayor of Iowa City.

P. S.—Yesterday (the advertised day of drawing by BATES & SONS) no persons were to be found professing any connection with their establishment.

The Postmaster-General of New-Jersey, at the suggestion of Sergeant BERNEY, directed the Postmaster of Jersey City, about two weeks ago, to send to the Dead-Letter Office all letters addressed to the swindling concerns whose agents in this City the Mayor has recently interfered with. About 3,000 of these letters were received at the Post-Office in Jersey City last week and sent to the Dead-Letter Office.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A dramatic version of EUGENE SUE'S high-pressure mulatto novel of "Mathilde" was produced here last night. The piece being limited to three acts, many of the incidents of the story are necessarily omitted, and the plot is sometimes precipitous. But Miss HERON, who has made the present version, displays good judgment in retaining those scenes which best display her own talents. "Mathilde" is decidedly spasmodic, but it will prove, when played a little more rapidly than it was last night, a good melodrama. The lady was warmly received, and fully merited the round applause with which she was frequently greeted. At the end there was a call for a speech, and Miss HERON said a few words, as appropriate as they could be, thanking the audience, disclaiming ambition as an authoress, and asking favor for the beauties of the piece.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—If any opera deserves to be called an evergreen, "Trovatore" is certainly that one. It was reproduced last evening at the Academy, and received with all the old enthusiasm Madame GAZZANIGA enacted the *rôle* of *Leonora* with a passionate fervor, especially in the last act, which she could scarcely better. The tower scene was both splendidly sung and acted, and the house appreciated the merit of the performance. Madame GAZZANIGA has made the part of *Leonora* peculiarly her own, and her dramatic powers, always unquestionably good, shine in it with a lustre that insures her a fresh burst of popular favor in the lady's behalf. Signor AMODIO omitted the air that should have fallen to him in the second act, and sang under difficulties in consequence of illness; but no drawback seemed to trouble the rest of the artists. Signor BRIGNOLI was more than usually animated and careful. The house was the best of the season, so far. The opera will be repeated to morrow night.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 29th day of May to the 5th day of June, 1858: Men, 82; Women, 73; Boys, 120; Girls, 99. Total, 374*. Adults, 155; Children, 219; Males, 202; Females, 172; Colored persons, 9.

DISEASES.

Abscess	4	Consumption	54
Albuminaria & Bright's dis. of Kidneys	3	Convuls'ns ad'lt	1
Aneurism	1	Convulsions, infantile	20
Aneurism of the Aorta	1	Croup	9
Amputation of the Leg	1	Cyanosis	1
Angina Pectoris	1	Debility, adult	3
Apoplexy	2	Debility, infant	6
Asphyxia	3	Delirium trem	6
Bleeding from Bowels	1	Diarrhœa	4
Bleeding from Ear	1	Dropsy	3
Bleeding from Stomach	1	Dropsy in head	15
Disease of Bowels	1	Drowned	4
Bronchitis	3	Dysentery	4
Burned or scald	1	Enlargement of the Spleen	1
Cancers	3	Epilepsy	1
Casualties	5	Erysipelas	2
Chol. Infantum	2	Fatty Heart	2
Cirrhosis of the Liver	3	Fever, bilious	1
Compression of the Brain	2	Fever, int'm'tent	2
Conges. of brain	7	Fever, puerperal	4
Conges of brain from fall	1	Fever, scarlet	20
Congestion of the lungs	5	Fever, typhoid	4
		Fever, typhus	1
		Heart, dis. of	6
		Head, disease of valvular	2
		Hooping Cough	6
		Inflammation	1
		Inflam. bowels	5
		Inflam. of brain	3
		Inflammation of lungs	24
		Inflam. of muscles	1
		Inflam. of scalp	1
		Inflam. of stom	1
		Inf. of Eurathra	1
		Inflam of Womb	1
		Intemperance	3
		Kidneys Dis. of	1
		Lues Venerea	1
		Marasmus, adult	2
		Marasmus, inft.	18
		Measles	9
		Mumps	4
		Old Age	4
		Palsy	3
		Premature Birth	1
		Scrofula	1
		Scurvy	1
		Small-pox	17
		Softening of the brain	1
		Stillborn	21
		Teething	2
		Ulceration of the Prostrate gland	1
		Unknown, not stated	1
		Unknown to the Jury	1
		Urinary organs, disease of	1
		Varioloid	1
		Total	374

*Decrease of deaths this week, 68.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, June 5, 1858.

THE ARMORY OF THE NEW-YORK CITY GUARD.—Among the other noticeable changes that have been made in the City, since the 1st of May, has been that of the New-York City Guard to their new Armory, at No. 654 Broadway, formerly PERACHIO'S Dancing Academy. Their new rooms are far more commodious than those they formerly occupied, and are very handsomely fitted up. The drill-room is seventy-five by twenty-eight feet. Another large room is appropriated for lockers, where each member of the Guard keeps his accoutrements. The parlor is a superb room, rivaling any apartment in our largest City hotels. Altogether the City Guard are located in very comfortable and *recherché* quarters. They celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary on this day week.

ANOTHER STABBING CASE.—Henry Hall, a sailor, late on Sunday evening, got into an altercation with John N. Cumisky, residing at No. 102 Leonard-street. Becoming greatly enraged, and being under the influence of liquor, Hall drew a sheath-knife and stabbed his opponent in the neck, inflicting a severe wound. As the affair occurred near the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, Hall was arrested by the Police of that Ward, and lodged in the Station-house. Cumisky was taken to the Hospital. It is not thought that the wound will prove fatal.

CORDWAINERS' ASSOCIATION.—The members of this Association mustered last evening in tolerable force, at the head-quarters of the Fourteenth Ward, corner of Elizabeth and Grand streets. There were probably a hundred persons present, Mr. CHARLES MACARTY in the Chair, and Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE officiating as Secretary. The business of the meeting was chiefly that of enrolling members. A constitution and by-laws of a formal character have been adopted. Thanks were voted to the Press for the interest it has taken in their proceedings.

The Ladies' Cordwainers held their usual weekly meeting in Centre-street. The object of each Society is the same, namely, the restoration of wages to the standard existing before the commercial panic. This meeting was not quite so numerously attended, but good feeling and unanimity prevailed. The idea of a "strike" is certainly not prominent or countenanced by a majority of these industrious artisans. In the ladies' branch it is proposed to appoint a delegation to wait upon employers, such delegation being organized and appointed at a meeting of the various shops.

City Items.

A number of gentlemen in Newark have presented a handsome copy of H. W. HERBERT'S work, *The Horse of America*, to the Rev. Mr. H. B. SHERMAN, of Belleville, as a testimonial of their admiration of his conduct at HERBERT'S funeral in offering to read the funeral service. Mr. SHERMAN, in acknowledging the receipt of the testimonial, has written a long letter in which he vindicates his own course on the occasion of the funeral, and deprecates the course which was pursued.

The two branches of operative cordwainers met last evening, one association in Centre-street, the other in Grand-street. At neither of these meetings was anything done beyond the enrolment of members, and the discussion concerning the best method of obtaining an increase of wages.

His HONOR Mayor TIEMANN has received several communications from the corporate authorities of various cities of the Union, complimenting him in the warmest terms upon his efforts to suppress the swindling operations in which the parties have been engaged to whom he has directed his special attention.

The Business Men's Union Prayer Meetings are continued daily at No. 175 Broadway, and are well attended. Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY, of the Church of the Incarnation, will conduct the meeting this afternoon, which will commence at 4¾ o'clock, and continue one hour.

Coroner's Inquest.

DESTITUTION AND SUICIDE.—A young Prussian who has lately been boarding at No. 23 Mercer-street, was found yesterday morning hanging by his cravat, in his bedroom, to a heavy nail in the wall, dead. He had been missing since Saturday last. At an inquest held on the body it was shown that he had been out of employment for some time, and very low-spirited in consequence. The Jury rendered a verdict of "suicide by hanging."

The Late Fire in Monroe-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the destruction by fire of our steam saw-mill, at Nos. 293 and 295 Monroe-street, on Friday morning last, it was stated that our loss was $5,000. This is quite erroneous. We estimate it at $20,000, and were insured for $4,000. In addition to that, there was lumber to the amount of $10,000 destroyed, owned by persons who had sent it there to be sawed.

ROGERS & SMITH.

SUDDEN DEATH.—NATHANIEL LEWIS, residing at the corner of Fifty-sixth street and Broadway, died suddenly at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum

The building recently erected on Bedford avenue for the Brooklyn Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for boys, was opened to the public for the first time last evening. The building is in the form of a double cross, built of brick, with brown-stone trimmings, three-stories high, with large airy basement, sub-cellar and garret. Greatest length, 112 feet; depth, 72 feet; main building, 44x48 feet; wings, 72x22 feet; projection, 12x22 feet. In the basement, which is 8 feet 3 inches high, is arranged the heating furnace, and here are force pumps to supply each story with water, (until the city water-works are completed,) the wash-room, refectory and work-rooms. The first story, 11 feet high, has four class-rooms, 22x33, and two reception-rooms; on the second story, 10 feet high, are the master's room, two dormitories, each 22x72 feet, store-room and bath-room. The third story is 9 feet high, has two dormitories same size as those in the second story, several class-rooms, clothes-rooms, &c. The garret is in one large room an excellent room for the children to exercise in in wet weather, and a portion of it can be used as a work shop.

The building is finished in a plain, substantial manner, and has all the modern improvements. The plot upon which it stands embraces twenty lots, and is bounded by Bedford and Willoughby avenues and Spencer-street. The location is quite high and one of the best in the City. The ground was purchased early in 1856, and the work was commenced on the building in October, that year, under the general charge of Ex-Alderman PATRICK O'NEIL, whose death we announced yesterday. The whole cost of building and grounds is about $40,000, all but $13,000 of which has been paid in small contributions by the members of the different Roman Catholic congregations in the city.

This Asylum has been located for several years past in a building at the corner of Congress and Clinton streets, belonging to the St. Paul's Church property, where at the present time they have 120 boys—all that can be accommodated there. At least 30 more are in other parts of the city ready to enter the new building, making the total family of boys in the new Asylum, when opened, 150. It will accommodate 500. These youths are to receive a good Common School education, and will be taught some trade, under the immediate charge of a Committee of laymen.

The exercises last evening consisted of an address by the Rev. Father SCHELLING—who gave a history of the rise and progress of the institution—music singing, fire-works, &c.

The opening ceremonies will be continued to-day and to-morrow. This evening the Rev. Dr. IVES will deliver an address, and on Wednesday evening RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., will deliver an address.

Common Council—Swill-Milk—Ferry and Water Rights.

A Regular Meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair.

THE TRUANT INSTITUTION.

The Committee on the Truant Law reported that they had recently visited the Truant Institution at Flatbush, and found that there were 90 inmates—all that can be accommodated—and ask for some supplies, which the Committee was authorized to furnish.

THE LATE ALDERMAN O'NEIL.

Resolutions to the memory of Ex-Alderman O'NEIL, and condolence with his bereaved family, were presented by Alderman DOUGLASS and unanimously adopted.

THE NEW ARMORY.

By resolution offered by Alderman DOUGLASS $200 was appropriated for a corner stone for the new city armory.

WESTERN DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Chief-Engineer of the Western District Fire Department reported that there were 826 men in the Department. Whole number allowed by law 1,815. Referred to a Special Committee.

FERRY AND WATER RIGHTS.

A communication was received from the Counselor of the Board, asking that the matter of the rights of Brooklyn to the shore between high and low water mark be referred to a Committee for investigation, and that special counsel be employed to aid the Committee; also that the obstructions in Dock-street (now cleaned by private owners) be removed. To Law Committee.

SWILL MILK.

The Counselor, on petition of Job T. Hildreth to have an ordinance passed to prohibit the traffic in Swill-milk, reported that the Board has ample power to pass such a law, but intimates that it would be troublesome to enforce it. Referred to Law Committee to prepare an ordinance.

HUSTED'S SWILL MILK STABLES.

The Counselor, in reply to a resolution adopted at the last meeting asking what had been done towards punishing S. L. Husted for rebuilding cow-stables on Skillman-street, in 1857, in violation of law, states that nothing has been done.

In connection with this, Alderman WILSON offered the following:

Resolved, That the Counselor be and he is hereby directed to commence proceedings at law forthwith against all persons having violated or are still violating the ordinances in the recretion and carrying on of the cow-stables in this city.

And be it further resolved, That D. P. Barnard, Esq., be and he is hereby employed as advocate-counsel in the above-mentioned case, with full power to act in behalf of the City, and in case the Counselor of the Board fails to act, then D. P. Barnard has full power to act independent of him, and take such steps as shall be by him deemed the most expeditious to enforce said ordinance.

Laid on the table for one week.

By Alderman SCHOLES—SEC. 20. No person shall have or keep, or permit to be kept on any premises owned or occupied, in whole or part, by him or them, within the city, more than three cows in any stable or other inclosure, or upon any lot of land of not more than 2,500 square feet in superficial extent, or more than four cows upon any lot of not more than half an acre in size, or more than six cows upon any one lot in the city. Except in the Eighth, Ninth and Eighteenth Wards, and in the last-named Wards, a larger number of cows shall not be kept in or upon any lot, stable, or inclosure without the permission of the Mayor, registered in the Health Office and renewable annually, under the penalty of $10 for each cow above the number hereby permitted for each stable, inclosure, or lots respectively for each day such additional number shall be so kept.

Laid on the table for one week, and ordered printed.

Brooklyn Items.

JOINT BOARD.—The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors held a meeting a 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to consider the estimates for taxes for 1859. The Budget was referred to a special Committee, consisting of five members from each Board, to report on the 1st of July. The Joint Board then adjourned.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD SOLDIER.—ALEXANDER MCMULLEN, for several years Deputy Keeper of the City Hall, committed suicide yesterday, by taking an overdose of laudanum. The deceased was 53 years old, and served out three enlistments in the United States Army. He served under Col. DUNCAN during the Florida war, and received during that campaign a number of severe wounds—one, upon his head, affected his mind so that he was at times partially deranged. It was during one of these turns that he committed the rash act.

EASTERN DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A communication was received from the Eastern District Fire Commissioners, expelling Engine Companies No. 8 and No. 13, for riotous conduct. A long discussion followed a motion to confirm the action of the Fire Commissioners. The whole subject was finally referred to a Special Committee, to report all the facts in the case.

The Board then adjourned for one week.

MURDER TRIAL POSTPONED.—The case of JAMES KELLY, indicted for killing his wife a few weeks ago, at the corner of Prospect and Navy streets, was called on in the Court of Oyer and Terminer Saturday last, and a jury impanneled. Yesterday morning, before the witnesses were called, it was ascertained that there was a fatal error in the indictment, and the case was adjourned till Wednesday, to await the finding of a new indictment by the present Grand Jury.

SENTENCED.—CHRISTOPHER REYNOLDS, indicted for the murder of his brother, in the Ninth Ward, on the 17th of March last, and convicted of manslaughter, third degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Saturday last, was sentenced, yesterday, to four years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

Naval.

The U. S. sloop *Plymouth* came out of the dock at the Gosport Yard, on Thursday at 12 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock P. M., as we learn from Capt. GEORGE WRIGHT, pilot in charge, she was ten miles at sea. This was certainly rapid work, and shows an active and commendable effort to execute orders with dispatch, and prevent unnecessary delay.

Orders were received here Thursday from Washington, directing that the U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga* be fitted out with all possible dispatch for sea. Rumor says she is to be in readiness by Wednesday next.—*Argus.*

JUDICIAL CLEMENCY TOWARDS MURDERERS—ITS EFFECTS.—The Rochester *Union* says: "The recent order of Judge WELLES, staying the execution of the sentence of death against IRA STOUT, has not only prolonged the life of the prisoner for a year, giving him hope for an ultimate pardon or commutation, but it has doubtless saved the lives of other felons condemned to the gallows for the highest of crimes. One legal decision affects another, and one Judge often finds the ruling of another, simply his peer, an excuse for doing what he perhaps would not have done without such an example as precedent to follow. The Livingston *Republican* says: 'It is now fully determined that a writ of error will be filed, and a stay of execution asked in the case of ISAAC L. WOOD, at the General Term of the Supreme Court, which meets at Auburn on Monday next. It appears to be conceded, since the decision of Judge WELLES was made, granting a stay of execution of IRA STOUT, that a like order will be made in the case of WOOD, as it is claimed there is more ground for it.'"

Demonstrations of the Unemployed.

The trades at the West are making demonstrations, this Summer, similar to those which have taken place from year to year at the East. The wages of mechanics generally were reduced during the prevalence of the panic last Fall, and, having been reduced, failed to come up when the panic subsided,—the usual course. A strong movement appears to have been commenced, aiming at a restoration of former prices.

The journeymen tailors of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport have made the most serious demonstration. They met in Cincinnati, last week, to the number of a thousand, and organized a Union Protective Association. Their demand is for an increase of 25 to 50 per cent. over the wages now paid. They complain that the use of sewing-machines and other causes have reduced their resources to the starvation point, and have pledged themselves to refuse work until the rate of compensation is increased. It is stated that about 3,500 journeymen are employed by wholesale manufacturing firms of clothiers in Cincinnati alone, and that the average wages do not exceed *fifty-five cents* a day. Some of the men receive only thirty-five cents per day, and very few get above sixty. The new organization counts upon the revival of business to effect the increase demanded, arguing that the services of its members cannot long be dispensed with. A Committee has been appointed to confer with the employers.

The changes in the prices paid for work are stated as follows:

For an ordinary cloth coat, usually sold by the manufacturer at from $10@$15, the journeyman is paid 35@62½ cents for making. It requires a full day to make it. For a good quilted coat $1 25 is paid for making. A year ago the price was $2 50. It requires fully three days' fast stitching to make such. For making an ordinary cloth, silk, satin, velvet or other vest, the tailor is paid from 15 to 50 cents, and it is a day's work. Tailors say they know that pants have been made, within a week, for 15 cents a pair. Merchant tailors pay their journeymen about one hundred per cent. better prices, and charge their customers more than a *pro rata* price for work.

At Detroit, last week, a party of five hundred men out of employment, mostly Germans and Irish, assembled at the City Hall, to petition the Common Council to apportion certain railroad work which was to be placed under contract. The Council, however, was without a quorum, and transacted no business. The men then organized a meeting, at which inflammatory speeches were made, and some trouble is apprehended.

Senator Douglas and the Republicans of Illinois.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 22, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 17th inst., and hasten to reply. I have written no letter to the editor of the Chicago *Journal*, or any other paper, favoring the reelection of Judge DOUGLAS; but, on the other hand, I wrote a letter to the said editor, and to several other persons, favoring the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Your informant must have been strangely mistaken. The Republicans must stand by their platform and their man, Mr. LINCOLN. His friends acted nobly, two years ago, in giving way to our present able Senator, Judge TRUMBULL, and if the Republicans have the power in the next legislature, they are bound by every principle of fair dealing to elect LINCOLN.

I hope we will adjourn on the 7th of June. I hope to be home about the first of July, and to be able to visit your county soon after, and to have the pleasure of meeting you. Very truly, your friend.

E. B. WASHBURNE.

To F. G. PETRIE, Esq.

Personal.

A famous pair of pistols which belonged to Gen. Putnam, and previously to Gen. Pitcairn, of the British army, are now in possession of Mr. John P. Putnam, of White Creek, Washington County, in this State.

Madame Ida Pfeiffer is on her way home, having sailed from the Mauritius in March. This, her fourth voyage, was commenced two years ago, and is announced as the last she will undertake. The lady is in her 62d year.

Mr. F. N. W. Burton, Secretary of State of Tennessee, has resigned his office, but defends himself against the recent charges of defalcation brought against him.

Mr. Seymour, U. S. Minister at St. Petersburg, is about to return to his home in Connecticut.

Mr. E. O. Perrin is lecturing on Kansas at Memphis.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Detroit *Free Press* has the following: "There remains no doubt, we believe, that Belknap, of Ann Harbor Government Stock Bank notoriety, is, or was when it collapsed the other day, the chief owner of the Bank of Macomb County. The man Bell, who has managed the concern for three or four months past, but who withdrew from the city a few days before the collapse, turns out to have been a former clerk of Belknap, and an employe in the management of the Bank. He does not design to return to the scene of his recent exploits.

A curious case has been on trial in Fayette County, Penn. Mrs. Linn, an old lady, came from another State to visit her son in Pennsylvania, and died during the visit. The son has since sued the administrator of his mother's estate to recover compensation for her board while she remained in his house. The Court (Judge Laurie) very properly decided the case against the son, and added some sharp comments upon his unnatural conduct. The Court thought that most children considered it a favor to have such visits from their parents.

The Cambridge (Mass.) City Council have agreed to accept the proposition of the executors of the will of the late Thomas Dowse, by which the interest of $10,000 is to be annually expended in defraying the expenses of a course of literary and scientific lectures of the highest grade. Mr. Dowse's library occupies a new and superbly-fitted room of the Massachusetts Historical Society, to which he gave it just before his death.

It is stated that the troops designed for Utah are deserting at every opportunity, as they ascend the Missouri River, and that Mormons in disguise, who follow the army, give them encouragement and opportunity.

A fellow, passing by the name of R. G. Barkley, has been arrested in Philadelphia for publishing obscene books. He has figured in similar practices in New-York, under the names of C. J. Walker and John Walker.

The result of the twenty-mile race at Detroit, last week, was the death of the horse *Unknown*. The animal suffered horribly from the immense exertion.

Camp Susquehanna, for instructions, is to be held at Williamsport, Penn., Sept. 7, to last for four days.

Geo. Rush, Postmaster at Etna, near Pittsburg, Penn., has been arrested for robbing the mails which passed through his office.

The Mayor of New-Orleans has ordered the usual honors to be paid to the memory of General Persifor F. Smith.

☞ **Summer Clothing,**
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
A large assortment of well-made Goods, and genteel Styles, at moderate prices, for quality, &c.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

☞ **July 4, 1776.**—All who are intending to commemorate the important truth promulgated to the world on that day, are requested to examine the stock of Firecrackers, Torpedoes, Rockets, Roman Candles, Triangles, Bengola Lights, Mines, Batteries, &c., all from the celebrated laboratory of JOS. G. & I. EDUE, Jr., of Jersey City, and for sale by S. D. ROBERTS, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane. Public and private exhibitions prepared at short notice.

☞ **The Everett**
and
The Crittenden
Straw Hats.
For sale by all the
FASHIONABLE RETAIL DEALERS.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines.**
From the American Agriculturist.
For our own family use we became fully satisfied that Grover & Baker's Machine is the best, and we accordingly purchased it.
From the Tribune.
To all of which the *Tribune* says, Amen.
From the Independent.
Grover & Baker's is all that it claims to be.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

☞ **$200,000**
Worth Superb English Carpeting
SACRIFICING!!
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S No. 99 Bowery.
VELVETS, $1 12;
BRUSSELLS, 75c.; THREE-PLY, 88c.; INGRAINS, 37c. PER YARD.
EXAMINE
Before purchasing Carpets elsewhere.

☞ **Herron Sewing Machine Co.'s**
New Patent Sewing Machine.
COMPLETE, 25 DOLLARS.
Superior to the highest price machines for
ONE QUARTER THE COST.
Agents wanted; full instructions furnished.
Give them a call, No. 447 Broadway.

☞ **Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.**
New and beautiful styles,
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

☞ **Silver Gray and Brown**
COLORED STRAW HATS,
A complete assortment for men's, boys' and children wear, by the case.
A. LELAND & CO.,
No. 180 Broadway.

☞ **Protection in Warm Weather—**
The light and durable
ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,
Sold by A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1916. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Mingos' Bloomers, Brown and Silver-Gray, Trimmed and Plain;**
Modena, Flat and Curled Brims;
For sale by A. LELAND & CO.,
No. 180 Broadway.

☞ **Beebe & Co.'s Patent, Self-Adjusting Ventilating Hat.**—This improvement is applied to our Drab Beaver and Beaver Cassimere, as well as Moleskin Hats, and renders them more cool and easy to the head than any Summer Dress Hat we have ever made. Felt Hats and Straw Hats in great variety.
BEEBE & CO. No. 156 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.** This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Linen Dusters and all kinds of Summer** Clothing in great variety, wholesale and retail, cheapest in the City. W. H. SMITH, successor to R. R. BOUGHTON, No. 256 Broadway.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines** received the highest premiums in 1857, at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and at the Maine, Connecticut, Michigan and Illinois State Fairs. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Genin's Beaver Cassimeres are Neat,** light, and so exquisitely beautiful as to defy successful imitation—a perfect original, without peer or rival, and the leading gem of the season. For sale (only) by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

☞ **Benjamin's Brass Spring Trusses (No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House)** never rust nor grow weak from use. They are the best, easiest, and cheapest in the world. They never press upon the spine. Six days' trial given.

☞ **Radical Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ **Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter, at No 1 Barclay-st., New-York.**—Instantaneous hair dye, only 4 shillings a box, black or brown. Best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists'.

☞ **The "Keep Cool Under Garments,"** Fabric, Silk, &c., in all sizes, are now ready, wholesale and retail, at low prices.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Masson-st.

☞ **A New Perfume for the Season.**—Bouquet d'Ocgarita, extracted from the wild flowers of Mexico. Fifty cents per bottle. Prepared by PHALON & SON, No. 497 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MATTHIES

AUCTION SALES.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION, THIS DAY.

The entire balance of the stock in trade
Of G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Sale positive without the least reserve.
For further particulars, see advertisement under head of Dry Goods.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO MORROW, (Wednesday,) JUNE 9, at 10½ o'clock, the entire beautiful furniture, decorations and works of art, contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising elegant rosewood and marble parlor furniture; rich walnut library, solid oak dining, and rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture; five paintings; English, French and Bohemian vases; bronze and Parian statuettes; terra cotta and lava ornaments; bronze and ormolu chandeliers, &c., all of which, in consequence of the nature of the sale, must be unreservedly sold, and removed from the premises by 12 o'clock on Thursday.

The following partial list will give some idea of the CONTENTS OF THE HOUSE:

PARLORS—Solid rosewood suites, in rich brocade, elegantly carved and made to order; fine rosewood pianoforte and stool; music cabinet, with statuary top; 5 magnificent pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; Turkish lounges and reception chairs, in three-colored brocade and medallion reps; marble top etageres, with mirror doors and backs; marble top ornate sofa and pier tables; escritoires, Italian cottage chairs, silk and lace curtains, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, &c.; superb paintings, on canvas and glass, embracing landscapes, fruit pieces, moonlight and sea views; Parian figures and costly vases.

CHAMBERS—Furnished throughout in rosewood; solid rosewood suite, in green plush; armoire à glâce, bois de rose, dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, marble-top washstands, China toilet sets, rich carpets, French shades, fine hair mattresses, bedding &c.

DINING-ROOM—Fine oak extension table and dining arm chairs, marble-top buffet, rich French and India China, cut glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, ruby and silver ware, with everything pertaining to complete dining arrangements.

Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather.

N. B.—Reliable persons will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods for purchasers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 8 and 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very choice collection of Pandolfini's last and closing sale of beautiful statuary, works of art, &c., consisting of group of Shepherdess, Education, Venus after Canova, Madonna after Murillo Fidelity, innocence, &c.; large and splendid assortment of marble statuary under glass shades; Diana, group of the Three Graces, Comedy and Tragedy, Venus in shell, Four Seasons, Bacchus and Ariadne, Flemish Cupid, Venus after Jamboling; a great many other classical figures and groups, large assortment of agate Bardigilio, ivory Sienna, Etruscan, Medici, Roman, Grecian and Hebe vases, from four inches to seven feet high, suitable for decorating parlors, drawing rooms, halls mantels, &c.; antique card tables, with solid leaves, Pompeii and Herculaneum urns, flower vases, groups of animals, and a great many other fancy articles; also, Bohemian ware, China, &c. Sale without reserve. Purchasers, desirous of sending their goods out of the City, can have them packed by a suitable person at a small expense. Also, a beautiful assortment of Bohemian vases, never before exhibited in this country.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY,
AUCTIONEER,

For the sale of Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate, Ships, &c., &c. (at the Merchants' Exchange,) has this day established himself at No 51 Exchange-place.

He will also buy and sell stocks at the Board of Brokers, negotiate loans on commission, negotiate notes and other securities, and attend to the sale of real estate at private sales; also, to the letting of houses, stores, &c., and the collection of rents. Money loaned and borrowed.

Refers, by permission, to

Messrs. Haggerty & Co., Daters & Co., Martin & Smiths, Johnsen & Higgins, Wellington Clapp, Esq., of Messrs. Clapp, Kent & Beckley	Shepherd Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank, Jas. A. Halsted, Esq., President American Ins. Co., Henry H. Smythe, Esq., of Messrs. Smythe, Evitt & Cooper.

Lemuel Hayard, Esq., of Messrs. F. Skinner & Co.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Store No. 220 Broadway.

D. S. HOUGH WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 8, at 10½ A. M. precisely, all the contents of the large five-story residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. The house is furnished with the most elegant and costly furniture throughout, and has been but little used. Parties in quest of fine furniture will find this sale well worthy of their attention. The following is only a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, oak extension table, buffet and chairs. China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, silver plated tea-sets, forks, spoons, casters, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade, solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window-curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses easy, reception and recumbent chairs; meritorious oil-paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work tables, music cabinet, together with an infinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly-carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, psyche glasses, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match.

Also, two very superior suites of richly-enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PARLOR and chamber furniture, rosewood piano-forte, Brussels and ingrain carpets, extension tables, &c., on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 88 West 11th-st., without any reserve, rain or shine. Will sell as above the entire richly carved furniture, in part as follows: Two very heavily carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich French satin brocade, in use but four months; one magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid in cupids of real pearl and solid pearl keys; solid rosewood centre tables, marble tops; ladies' rosewood work tables, lined with satin wood; superbly carved rosewood etageres, with French plate glass doors and backs; reception and easy chairs, in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner stands, heavy French plate mantel and pier glasses; satin, brocade and lace window curtains; elegant bronze and ormolu clock, magnificent China vases and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets; dining room and chamber furniture, solid and richly polished extension dining table, elegantly carved dining-room suite, rich China ware, silver ware, crystal-cut-glass ware, silver and ivory cutlery of the best description, silver cake baskets, casters, coffee urn, &c., mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers, superbly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, twenty pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, stair carpets and rods, mirrors, clocks tables, oil cloths, rosewood hall stand, together with all the basement furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence. The auctioneer calls the special attention of housekeepers, hotel keepers and others to this sale, as every article will be positively sold without regard to cost. Catalogues will be issued and can be had early on the morning of sale, which is peremptory.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 9, and THURSDAY, June 10, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the warerooms of Messrs. BOEKER & BROTHER, No. 109 Fulton-st., near William, large stock of pier, mantel and other mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings, &c., sold in consequence of an entire alteration of the premises, and without any reserve, consisting of mantel mirrors from 70x18 down to 56x40, piers from 100x28 to 44x18, ovals from 56x24 to 34x18, and a general assortment of other mirrors suitable for the trade. Also, 100 fine and middling oil paintings, in rich frames. Among the finer class will be found works of Mount, Thompson, Rosen, Wm. Hart, Eglin, Paul Webber, Rosenberg and others.

Also, several fine engravings, gilt mouldings, fancy gilt tables, slabs and brackets, gilt frames finished and unfinished, counters, store fixtures, &c. Can be examined a day before the sale.

TERMS—Sums of $100 and over, 90 days; for $250 and over, 4 months for approved paper: under $100, cash.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK, auctioneers, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the whole of an importer's stock of fine watches, diamonds and jewelry, consisting in part of fine gold and silver English patent and detached levers, lepines, &c., in hunting and open-face cases; diamond pins, studs, &c.; and a large assortment of fine gold cameo and lava pins, ear rings, studs, and sleeve buttons; and in short, the richest stock of jewelry ever offered at auction in this City. To be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL TO-NORROW (Wednesday) June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 87 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, clocks,
Cutlery, crockery, fancy goods,
Silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale. Goods carefully packed on the premises for shipping.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE, BRUSHES, &C., AT AUCTION.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 8, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway, (for account of whom it may concern,) 450 dozen porcelain door, shutter and drawer knobs; 800 dozen Parliament hinges, ½ to 5 inches; 350 dozen whitewash, scrub, dust, hair, hat, and other brushes. Also, a general assortment of American and foreign hardware; 30 kegs cut nails, slightly damaged.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE AT AUCTION OF THE GIVAN RENSSELAER ESTATE, AT OGDENSBURG, JUNE 16—Thirty thousand acres of improved and unimproved lands, farms, mills, water power, village lots and land contracts. This sale is the most attractive ever offered in the State. Terms liberal. Particulars of GEO. GUEST, Ogdensburg; or A. J. BLEECKER, the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. By order of HENRY VAN RENSSELAER.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 79 Nassau-st., la large assortment of household furniture of a family declining house keeping, consisting of carpets, French plate mirrors, centre tables, book cases, mahogany sofas, chairs, tête à têtes, rockers, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c., together with al general assortment of new furniture to pay advances.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a general assortment of men's, womens and children's wear. Also, stock goods and shoe findings. Catalogues on morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALES.

FANNY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, June 8, at 10 o'clock, in front of store No 23 Nassau-st., a bay trotting Morgan mare, 7 years old, 15 hands high, kind in single and double harness; a fine saddle horse for lady or gentleman; has trotted a mile to wagon in 2:50; very gentle; has been driven in the country by ladies; warranted sound; can be highly recommended for family use; trots in 2:40. Also, Vermont; can, with a little training, trot in 2:40. Also, wagon and harness, sold in consequence of the owner having the City.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A FAMILY, WISHING TO avoid an auction, will sell at private sale, their parlor and chamber furniture, which is nearly new, at a great and chamber furniture, which is nearly new, at a great bargain for cash—Rosewood parlor suites in satin coverings; elegantly carved rosewood piano, 7-octave; superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, &c; carpets, and a general variety of articles useful to genteel housekeepers. Call at convenience before Friday, 11th inst., at No. 236 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—ON MURRAY HILL.—A GENTLEman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated in a private family, with a furnished or unfurnished suite of rooms, in a first-class house on Murray Hill, near 8th-av. Best of reference given and required. Address WARREN, Box No. 177 *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, AGREEably located, have a very pleasant room to spare, which they will let with board, to a gentleman and his wife, or to single gentlemen, at No. 181 East 15th st., near Stuyvesant-square.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS TO LET with board, on the most reasonable terms, within five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall st. Ferry Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One or two gentlemen, or a gentlemen and his wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and the comforts of home, in a private family. The house is most delightfully situated, having a fine view of the Bay; the neighborhood unexceptional. The most respectable reference required. Address B. C., Box No. 3,071 New-York Post-Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, also, two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board by applying at No. 65 Hicks-st. The neighborhood is desirable, and within three minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. The best of references required and given.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WANTED, BY A gentleman of quiet habits, a parlor and bedroom, with breakfast only, in a strictly private family, either in Remsen, Montague or Pierrepont st., near the Wall-st Ferry. Address, stating terms, A. S., Box No. 81, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and lady, being compelled to vacate their rooms on account of business, desire to recommend the same to any parties who wish to secure a pleasant and agreeable home, within five minutes' walk of the Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Apply at No. 16 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor, with bedroom connecting, if desired, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with board, at No. 73 State st.; convenient to Wall or Atlantic-st. Ferry.

BOARD AT HOBOKEN.—DELIGHTFUL rooms, fronting the Bay, with board, may be obtained by applying at No. 1 Hudson-terrace, fronting the Ferry.

BOARD IN A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two rooms to let, with good board. Price from $5 to $8. Apply at No. 89½ West 26th st.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

VERY PLEASANT, AIRY ROOMS, WITH or without full board, for quiet young gentlemen; also, several large rooms, well adapted for two that would like to room together. Every comfort of a home warranted, and the table the best the market affords. Terms moderate. References given and required. Apply at No 25 East 12th st. Gas, bath, &c.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rooms to let with board, to a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, in suites or separate House with all the modern improvements, on high ground and open; very pleasant for a Summer or Winter residence, and convenient by cars and stages to all the business parts of the City.

THE SECOND FLOOR AND ONE ROOM on the third, in a first-class private house, with all the modern improvements, will be let with or without board; 6th-av cars pass the door; or would let the extension parlor on the first floor, suitable for a dentist or a doctor. Apply at No. 121 Varick st.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHA-RINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor can be obtained in the large elegantly-finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

NO. 111 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, NEXT TO GRAMERCY HOTEL.—Superior accommodations for one or two families or single gentlemen—privilege of the park. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

NO. 320 FOURTH-STREET.—A LADY HAVing taken a house between Broadway and Washington Park can accommodate a few boarders. The house is first class, elegantly furnished, and contains all the modern improvements. Apply as above.

NO. 36 TENTH-STREET.—A LARGE, PLEASant room, nicely furnished, and suitable for two gentlemen can be obtained at the above fine location. The house is replete with all the necessary conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR SUMMER, AT Nos. 22 and 24 Essex-st, Jersey City, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. The most desirable rooms either for families or single gentlemen will be vacated early in June, and can now be secured.

SUITES OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, furnished or unfurnished, may be had, with board, in a small private family, who occupy a first-class house at No. 126 West 39th-st. Families with children not objected to.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they want, can accommodate two or three gentlemen with pleasant rooms and partial board, at No. 160 East 22d st. Gas and bath, &c.

ROOM TO LET.—A FINE LARGE ROOM, IN A new house to one or more gentlemen, without board. The location is excellent. Address H., Box No. 196, at this office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board at No. 91 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AT NO. 41 TENTH-STREET, NEAR 6th-av., a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, with board.

PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED, with or without full or partial board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

HOTELS.

ALLYN HOUSE, HARTFORD, CONN.—This elegant and beautiful hotel, situated at the corner of Asylum and Trumbull sts., is one of the finest public houses in the United States. The main front on Asylum st. contains eight stores and the public hotel entrance, the Trumbull-st. front is 160 feet in length, containing three stores and the private entrance for ladies. The building is in the form of a hollow square with a court in the centre. The halls in the upper stories are ten feet in width and fifteen feet high, and completely surround the court, upon which they look; the office, situated at the head of the main entrance, is ample in its dimensions, and elegantly furnished and arranged; the public dining room is 88 by 42 feet, being one of the largest and best proportioned rooms of its kind in the State; the reception room, ladies' parlor, reading room, ladies' reading-room, private parlors, &c, are all large and elegantly furnished. The house is liberally furnished with both and wash rooms, and all the usual accessories to the comfort and convenience of guests. The house contains 120 parlors and bedrooms, so arranged that families can take suites of contiguous rooms in such number as they please. Into all the bedrooms a supply of water is admitted, and they are all lighted with gas, the steam, water and gas pipes throughout the building being over three miles in length. The house has been elegantly and richly, though not extravagantly, furnished by Mr. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr., its enterprising proprietor, who is, by the way, one of the best landlords in the country. The house will comfortably accommodate 300 persons, while 500 can sit at table in its spacious dining hall. It is arranged, throughout, with especial reference to parties from the larger cities who retire during the Summer months to the delights of a country life. In its general appearance Allyn House is one of the most imposing hotel structures in the country, being built of Portland brown stone at a cost of $110,000. It is the work of a Hartford merchant, and as an evidence of native enterprise, it is worthy the support of the public.

FURNITURE.

ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.—A family leaving the City are anxious to dispose of their furniture, nearly new, rosewood parlor suite, covered in rich satin brocade, solid rosewood frames; rosewood bedstead, mattresses, bureaus, richly carved sofa and side tables; also, one 7-octave piano, a superb instrument, with the latest improvements, purchased at the fair, a premium instrument, cost $600, and reference will be given to the makers. Apply at No. 152 West 16th st., near 8th-av.

ALL KINDS OF COTTAGE AND ENAM-ELED furniture, in every color, grained and beautifully decorated. Parties removing to the country would consult their interest before purchasing elsewhere to call and examine the stock of entirely new styles and superior workmanship at the old-established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Prices from $25 and upwards. Goods carefully packed, and orders promptly executed. J. B. PRESDEE.

A BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF BLACK walnut and imitation rosewood cottage bedsteads, entirely new styles, unsurpassed in this City. Prices $4 and upwards. Also bedsteads for children, uncommonly neat and for sale very cheap at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts, in basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-niture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 217 Canal-st., (old No. 33),
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SPRING BEDS—PIGOT'S PATENT.—WARranted superior to any article of the kind in use. Also, First Premium Mosquito Canopies and nets, hair mattresses, &c., &c.
LYON & GOODNOW, No. 455 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS,
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.

The proprietor of the AMERICAN HOTEL respectfully informs his old patrons, and all such as desire fine healthy air, beautiful scenery, good fishing, fine rides, and the eradication of chronic and cutaneous diseases from their system, by the use of the

SULPHUR WATER OF RICHFIELD SPRINGS,

That he has very much enlarged and improved his hotel. Several large airy bed-rooms and sulphur baths have been added, so that his hotel is in all respects equal to the best, and his charges most reasonable.

Richfield Springs is some 1,800 feet above the water, in a valley amid surrounding mountains, only sixty miles west of Albany, thirteen south of Herkimer, in the immediate vicinity of the beautiful lakes of Otsego and Schuyler; in fact, there are five lakes, abounding with fish, within one hour's ride of the American.

Visitors will always find private conveyances at Herkimer station, or they can avail themselves of the daily stages which convey the mail to Richfield Springs, so that parties visiting the Springs can leave the City of New-York in the evening boats and reach the Springs on the afternoon of the next day, and those leaving by morning cars reach it on the same day.

WM. P. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

This well-known Summer Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on June 20. The proprietor is ready to furnish families with rooms for the season on moderate terms, and would respectfully invite those in want to call and examine his rooms before making engagements elsewhere, or apply by mail to the subscriber.

J. G. WEAVER.

LAKE HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, CALDWELL, NEW YORK.—MAJOR FIELD, (late of the New-York Hotel, New-York City, and the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs,) respectfully announces to his friends, the former patrons of this House, and the traveling public, that he has leased the well known and popular SHERILL'S LAKE HOUSE, at Lake George, and will open the same for the reception of company, June 1. The House has been entirely refitted, repaired and improved, and will be kept with the entire view to the comfort and pleasure of the Guests.

Mr. Sherill will remain at the House during the season, and all letters addressed to him or the proprietor will receive prompt attention. WM. D. FIELD, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS now prepared to accommodate gentlemen, or gentlemen and their families, with board for the Summer season, in the beautiful and healthy village of Tarrytown. The distance from the depôt and steamboat-landing is one third of a mile. The rooms are in the best of order, and the table supplied with as good as the market affords. Apply to BENJ. Y. BROOKS, Beekman-st., near the Institute, North Tarrytown

JERSEY CITY BOARD.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen and one gentleman and wife can obtain rooms, with board, in a very desirable location within three minutes' walk from the Jersey City Ferry, N. J.; gas, water, and near the North River; quite retired; all the comforts of a home. Address O O. LIVINGSTON, Box No. 159, *Times* office.

WANTED—SUMMER QUARTERS IN THE COUNtry, for a party of thirteen persons, including a nurse and a servant girl. The situation must be inland, and not too near the City; the Hudson River, between West Point and Hudson, preferred. Good airy rooms and plenty of wholesome country fare will be required. Apply to H. S., Box No. 174, *Times* office, stating locality, &c.

SUMMER BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—In a fine location, within one minute's walk of depôt. Rooms large and pleasant. Several suites of rooms for families. Inquire of S. N. DAVIS, No. 63 Broadway, H. TUTHILL, Hudson River Railroad ticket office, Christopher-st., or W. T. PEEK, No 98 John-st.

COLUMBIA SPRINGS, NEAR HUDSON, N. Y.—This splendid resort is now open for visitors. The public will find the water of these Springs the best in the State for the cure of all cutaneous diseases; also dyspepsia and general debility.

C. B. NASH, Proprietor.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located, having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L COMPTON.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE large farm mansion, near Glen Cove, is now in order for immediate reception of boarders. Families wishing to secure an unusually pleasant retreat for the Summer months, will do well to make immediate application to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARD AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can find delightful Summer accommodations in a residence beautifully situated, about 10 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing. Address Box No. 2,836, Post-Office.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMO-DATED at a farm-house within five minutes' walk of Chappaqua depôt, on the Harlaem Railroad. Apply to J. G. HAVILAND, No. 191 Chambers-st., New-York, or on the premises, to R. S. HAVILAND.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, MAY BE HAD for two or three families, from 25th inst., at a pleasant farm house 1½ mile from the Hastings Depôt. For particulars apply to S. H. PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, child, infant and nurse, in a locality easily reached from the City. Address with terms, COOPER, Box No. 2,940, Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A LOCAtion that is healthy, and accessible to the City, by a young gentleman. Address, with particulars, F., box No. 918, Post office.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—AS LANDLORD OF Round Hill Water-Cure and Hotel, Northampton, Mass., who will invest sufficient capital in the Real Estate belonging to the institution to secure his interest in its success. Already doing a business of from $17,000 to $27,000 per annum, and unparalleled in beauty of location, it is too extensive and responsible for one to manage alone, and the proprietor is anxious to restrict his cares to the Medical department of the Institution. Call and examine, or address the proprietor, H. HALSTED M. D.

THE PATENT RIGHTS OF A MACHINE for splitting kindling-wood, newly patented, and pronounced by competent judges superior in every respect to any other now in use, will be disposed of at reasonable terms for purchasers, by the subscriber. Call and see the machine in operation, and judge for yourselves
WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS,
No. 300 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Where samples of EXHIBITION PIECES, also every variety of FIREWORKS suited to storekeepers' sales, such as Firecrackers, Torpedos, Wheels, Triangles, Bengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, &c., may be found.

City and Town Committees supplied with Public Displays at short notice.

JULY 4, 1776.
FIREWORKS,
PETER TIERS,
No. 43 Maiden-lane.

P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing.

Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 Front-st—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.
M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received: the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 16 Wooster-st., recently refitted and painted throughout. Apply to H. P. LEARE, No. 135 Laurens-st., from 8 to 10 A. M.

TO LET—NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, A THREE-story and high basement house till 1st MAY next, at a very reasonable rent, to a good tenant, either furnished or unfurnished. Address Box No. 2,825, Post-Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BEDROOM AND BATH room, with use of adjoining parlor, near 6th-av. Price $360 per annum. Address M. R. N., Union Park Post-Office.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILding, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 298 WEST 20th-st., opposite the Theological Seminary grounds; has all the modern improvements, glass hot and cold water, speaking tubes, &c.; family going to break up housekeeping, consequently will be rented very low—not more than $460 per annum. Possession given immediately. Inquire at the house, or of H. M. COOL, No. 122 West st., corner Dey-st.

WHARF LOTS AND BULKHEAD TO LEASE.—The lots fronting the North River, on 13th-av., being the north half of the block between 13th and 14th sts., with or without the bulkhead in front; well adapted for large coal companies, or other business requiring space or facility of wharfage. Also, the ten vacant lots in the rear of the above, on the southerly side of 14th-st. Apply to C. P. WHITE, No. 21 Park-row, or No. 13 West 21st st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—UNTIL 1ST of May next, a four-story English basement, situated in 19th-st. It is handsomely furnished and in perfect order, and has all the modern improvements; and to a good tenant, a private family only, will be let low. Apply to E. & F. H. SCHENCK, No. 33 Nassau-st.

TO BE LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED IN front of Washington Market, and known as No. 100 Vesey-st. Also, three upper lofts of No. 97 Broadway, extending to New-st. Apply at No. 348 Broadway, in room No. 5, to GEORGE JONES.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 6th-av.

FURNISHED ROOM AND OFFICE TO LET—No. 87½ West 26th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FACTORY BUILDINGS FOR SALE OR LEASE—Situated in the city of New-Brunswick, on the west side of Neilson-st., and within sixty yards of the New-Jersey Railroad depôt. The lot is 168 feet deep, and 50 front and rear; the main building 32 feet front, by 68 deep; three stories high. The rear building is of brick, one story high, 50 feet front and forty deep, the buildings covered with tin; built for an elastic carpet and car-head lining factory. Apply by letter to R. A. DE BUSSY, New-Brunswick, N. J., or to ALEX. MOORE, corner Church and Nellson sts.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A SACRIfice price, one 3 story basement and under-cellar brick house, (nearly new,) finished with marble mantels and grates, gas-pipes, &c., all in modern style, situate on Nevins-st., between Pacific and Atlantic sts. Price $3 800. Terms accommodating. Apply to L. P. BERGEN, No. 65 Warren-st., New-York; FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY and basement stone-front house, No. 137 Joralemon-st., with all the modern improvements, in excellent order and repair. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—LOTS NOS. 100 AND 101 PRESIDENT-st., Brooklyn. Apply to
ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, No. 51 Exchange-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SUBSTANTIAL, well built, brick or stone front, three-story and attic high stoop house, on full lot, anywhere between Broadway and 6th-av. A lease lot, with privileges of renewal, would not be objected to. Address D. S. Y., Box No. 1,675, Post-Office, stating location, lowest price, and terms of payment.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' IMPLE-MENTS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' TRUSS HOOPS OF ALL SIZES, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FOUNDERS' AND MACHINISTS' HARD-WARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' TOOLS for sale by CHAS S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

HOUSE-BUILDERS' HARDWARE FOR sale by CHAS. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SMITHS', MINERS' AND RAILROAD contractors' tools, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BOAT AND SHIP-BUILDERS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' SUPERIOR EDGE TOOLS OF the most celebrated makers, and the largest assortment in the City, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT AIR FUR-NACES, garden vases, cemetery urns, Russia iron and damaged tin. For sale by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 380 Broadway.

LIGHTNING-RODS, INSULATORS, POINTS, COUPLINGS, &c., of every description, and a free license under Otis' Patent
LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 455 Broadway.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Depôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,204,358 57
Average amount of Specie	1,627,586 82
Average amount of Circulation	238,708 60
Average amount of Deposits	6,820,391 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. MURRAY, Assistant Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, be ng duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement s correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. MURRAY, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$846,364 00
Average amount of Specie	103,957 00
Average amount of Circulation	96 081 00
Average amount of Deposits	477,934 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$554,089 00
Average amount of Specie	74,061 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,893 00
Average amount of Deposits	328,956 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE BY ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,481,171 92
Average amount of Specie	3,348,328 52
Notes Late Bank of America	$23 046
Average amount of Circulation	78,617 100,723 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,164,765 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,088,216 69
Average amount of Specie	3,391,132 66
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,143,978 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above state nent is correct.

RICHD. KING, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,013,147 09
Average amount of Specie	161,124 15
Average amount of Circulation	109,448 33
Average amount of Deposits	969,923 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,141,028 39
Average amount of Specie	1,071,453 55
Average amount of Circulation	376,889 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,459,605 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,662,991 75
Average amount of Specie	371,323 20
Average amount of Circulation	87,274 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,541,100 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,420,177 86
Average amount of Specie	1,709,251 32
Average amount of Circulation	182,160 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,125,261 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,323,272 83
Average amount of Specie	1,481,575 29
Average amount of Circulation	290,487 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,581,807 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUBB, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,241,357 33
Average amount of Specie	377,123 57
Average amount of Circulation	225,866 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,784,893 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$343,069 60
Average amount of Specie	31,368 68
Average amount of Circulation	102,459 00
Average amount of Deposits	294,724 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,528,858 37
Average amount of Specie	373,535 47
Average amount of Circulation	187,167 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,199,969 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$518,622 53
Average amount of Specie	76,362 50
Average amount of Circulation	104,686 00
Average amount of Deposits	295,414 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,079,699 00
Average amount of Specie	739,211 00
Average amount of Circulation	271,837 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,250,224 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$663,742 63
Average amount of Specie	151,739 68
Average amount of Circulation	148,496 00
Average amount of Deposits	581,192 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,847,235 86
Average amount of Specie	783,954 72
Average amount of Circulation	16,695 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,979,340 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, MOSES TAYLOR, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

MOSES TAYLOR, Prest.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,095,163 59
Average amount of Specie	851,806 00
Average amount of Circulation	114,841 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,827,597 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,416,868 72
Average amount of Specie	410,698 08
Average amount of Circulation	131,859 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,379,472 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 7th day of June, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$177,108 45
Average amount of Specie	25,650 46
Average amount of Circulation	9,057 00
Average amount of Deposits	75,344 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1858.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,726,716 02
Average amount of Specie	246,642 82
Average amount of Circulation	137,696 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,491,833 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
E. FRANCIS JOREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$801,929 29
Average amount of Specie	44,5e5 94
Average amount of Circulation	113,66 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,8,490 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$234,904 08
Average amount of Specie	58,390 00
Average amount of Circulation	24,884 00
Average amount of Deposits	122,949 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 7th day of June, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,313,959 51
Average amount of Specie	364,965 98
Average amount of Circulation	99,137 00
Average amount of Deposits	952,571 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,428,780 51
Average amount of Specie	335,833 74
Average amount of Circulation	260,862 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,484,781 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$830,609 76
Average amount of Specie	251,816 34
Average amount of Circulation	167,696 00
Average amount of Deposits	817,518 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,096,537 15
Average amount of Specie	389,389 81
Average amount of Circulation	215,518 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,825,393 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. MACY, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,371,053 71
Average amount of Specie	1,381,719 46
Average amount of Circulation	314,198 66
Average amount of Deposits	3,761,958 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$892,787 07
Average amount of Specie	192,888 88
Average amount of Circulation	98,473 00
Average amount of Deposits	728,977 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier,

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,677,459 27
Average amount of Specie	292,647 29
Average amount of Circulation	165,788 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,298,015 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier,

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,779,782 76
Average amount of Specie	1,137,425 92
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	260,281 27
Average amount of Deposits	3,538,066 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$201,617 18
Average amount of Specie	147,922 22
Average amount of Circulation	13,256 00
Average amount of Deposits	212,858 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,307,507 67
Average amount of Specie	122,419 84
Average amount of Circulation	116,203 00
Average amount of Deposits	580,940 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,494,877 14
Average amount of Specie	587,093 07
Average amount of Circulation	36,577 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,981,035 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. H. ARNOLD, President of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. H. ARNOLD, President.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,244,476 75
*Average amount of Specie	2,649,508 02
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	223,373 83
Average amount of Deposits	6,246,354 10

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JASON D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,945,520 96
Average amount of Specie	423,275 59
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	125,660 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,398,424 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,520,094 55
Average amount of Specie	1,404,944 68
Average amount of Circulation	223,163 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,546,863 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount o Loans and Discounts	$1,443,008 56
Average amount of Specie	179,439 42
Average amount of Circulation	123,634 50
Average amount of Deposits	976,193 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,299,702 13
Average amount of Specie	399,472 13
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	138,982 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,385,834 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$387,427 35
Average amount of Specie	31,858 55
Average amount of Circulation	95,554 00
Average amount of Deposits	282,987 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$381,482 59
Average amount of Specie	56,229 84
Average amount of Circulation	162,853 00
Average amount of Deposits	114,010 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$252,202 17
Average amount of Specie	19,041 59
Average amount of Circulation	123,456 00
Average amount of Deposits	269,798 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,617,691 12
Average amount of Specie	315,414 34
Average amount of Circulation	106,582 00
Average amount of Deposits	1 311,472 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$578,894 21
Average amount of Specie	6e,976 72
Average amount of Circulation	100 329 17
Average amount of Deposits	400,870 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
JOHN. M. DEVOT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,102,526 86
Average amount of Specie	170,255 93
Average amount of Circulation	128 642 00
Average amount of Deposits	905,547 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,098,759 02
Average amount of Specie	1,201,429 89
Average amount of Circulation	188,723 16
Average amount of Deposits	3,825,623 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEPE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$578,511 25
Average amount of Specie	155,536 18
Average amount of Circulation	119,245 00
Average amount of Deposits	481,851 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
E. P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,283,702 13
Average amount of Specie	834,708 89
Average amount of Circulation	63,494 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,831,319 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,005,280 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie	219,026 77
Average amount of Circulation	93,565 00
Average amount of Deposits	725,876 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,248,434 59
Average amount of Specie	217,305 77
Average amount of Circulation	189,509 00
Average amount of Deposits	801,003 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,224,455 00
Average amount of Specie	420,419 00
Average amount of Circulation	101,070 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,431,267 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,259,898 05
Average amount of Specie	356,875 13
Average amount of Circulation	290,134 00
Average amount of Deposits	896,384 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and

MUNICIPAL.

The Board of Aldermen.

NO CONFECTIONERY TO BE SOLD ON THE SIDEWALKS ON SUNDAY—RINGING CHURCH BELLS PRONOUNCED A NUISANCE—A RESUME FROM THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening; President CLANCY in the chair.

The following was offered by the President:

Whereas, In the judgment of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, it has been deemed necessary for the preservation of the peace on the Sabbath, to prevent the sale of fruit and confectionery exposed for sale on stands throughout the City, and as the Common Council have no desire to witness the infliction of unnecessary injury upon an unfortunate class, who are entirely defenceless and derive a sustenance from this source alone; therefore,

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York request the Police Commissioners to desist from the enforcement of any resolutions, which relate to the removal of stance on the sidewalks used and opened for the sale of confectionery or fruit, on Sunday, where the same may be owned or occupied solely for retail purpose, and under permit from the Magistrate of the District.

The resolution was opposed by Aldermen TUCKER, OWENS and DAVIS, on the ground that the Police Commissioners were acting in accordance with the State law; and that, in itself, the practice of selling from stands on the sidewalk was a nuisance. Alderman TUCKER hoped the resolution would be referred, for he believed the stuff sold on the stands was a great deal more deleterious than swill-milk.

Alderman MCSPEDON hoped the resolution would pass. He thought the Police Commissioners were engaged in rather small business, and that they would be better engaged if they would prevent speculators in new buildings from blocking up the sidewalks. He intimated a belief that the fruit, confectionery, ice cream, &c., seized by the Police, were devoured by them.

Alderman REED favored a reference, and it was finally referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

The following was offered by Alderman BOOLE:

Whereas, The ringing of church bells has become an intolerable nuisance, disturbing respectable and quietly disposed people, and drowning the voice of the little newsboys, who, on that day, are enabled to gain a little money for the support of their mothers and sisters; and,

Whereas, It is no more necessary for the churches to have bells rung on Sunday to call people together, than it is for other public places on week days; therefore,

Resolved, That the Police Commissioners be requested to direct Trustees of the different churches in the City to discontinue the nuisance of ringing their bells on Sunday.

As soon as the resolution had been read, Alderman BOOLE moved to lay it on the table, in order to give members time to examine the subject. The motion was lost, and then a motion to refer to the Committee on Ordinances, was carried.

A report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of allowing the owners of property on Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, to take in 15 feet in front of their residences, for the purpose of a court-yard, brought up Alderman CLANCY, who claimed that to grant it would be to countenance a violation of the law; and stated, that while the poor old women in his District could not be allowed to earn a few pennies on Sunday, by selling ice-cream, he would not vote for such a report. It was referred back to the Committee.

The reports in relation to the proposed retaining wall in Fifth-avenue were called up, and both were lost for want of a constitutional vote.

The report in favor of purchasing such portions of Ward's Island as are not now owned by the City, (7 acres above water and 48 acres under water,) at the rate of $1,500 an acre, was taken up, and after a long debate, the report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing the action of the Board directing the restoration of their engine to Engine Company No. 16. The Mayor claims that the resolution was not passed by the requisite majority.

The Board adopted a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals to furnish oil and keep the lamps of the City in order for one year.

The following was received, but had not been acted on when the Board adjourned:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Joint Committee on Accounts respectfully present to Your Honorable Body, and through you to the public at large, a brief *résumé* of their labors and the work now under their supervision, that it may be well known and understood what are the benefits which have been and may be derived from the labors and expenditures of your Committee. On entering upon the performance of their work they secured the services of Homer Franklin, who was a member of the last Common Council, and by whom were instituted and commenced the investigations which have been made for a year past into the accounts and affairs of the various departments of our City Government. The result of these investigations has been to lay before the public the disordered condition of the various departments, the reckless disbursements of the public moneys, the defalcations, errors and delinquencies of various public officers. Also, to thoroughly expose, and, in fact, to *break up* the organized band of contractors, surveyors and peculators, whose depredations upon the treasury, for the last eight years, have amounted to millions of dollars. The corrupt workings of the Street Commissioner's office, whereby the owners of unimproved real estate have been forced to pay vast sums for comparatively cheap improvements, the practices of assessors in imposing burdensome assessments upon property owners, of the collectors, whose pockets have been lined with the money intercepted en its way to the treasury; in fact, the evils of our present system have been so thoroughly exposed that the public cannot fail to understand how and by whom they have been plundered, and are led to know what offices and positions are of great trust and profit, and what offices require to be filled by men of honest hearts and clean hands. But the labors of your Committee will prove fruitless unless they are sustained by a prompt coöperation of the Common Council. If our reports are to lie on your table not acted upon, or passed over with indifference, there will be no guarantee for the people in the future. Your Committee urge upon your honorable bodies the consideration of the reports that have from time to time been laid before you, and further urge upon your consideration the various suggestions and recommendations which have been made with the view of effecting a thorough reform in the various departments in the manner of keeping their accounts, and to prevent in future the frauds that have been heretofore so boldly committed. A new system must be established, the accounts of collecting and disbursing officers should be properly examined and audited. For this purpose the Joint Committee on Accounts was established, to see that this important work was properly attended to. But this Committee, in previous boards of the Common Council, seem not to have fully known or appreciated their duties and their power. Section 98 of the ordinances organizing the Departments, provides as follows: "He (the Comptroller) shall keep true and accurate accounts of all matters appertaining to the Department, and on the first Wednesday of each month submit to the Joint Committee on Accounts, to be created as provided in section 7, for their examination, a full and detailed statement of the accounts of the Departments for the previous month, together with the accompanying vouchers." This, your Committee cannot learn has ever been done. Had this ordinance been fully carried out, your Committee believe that many of the frauds which have been committed would have been prevented. This ordinance should be rigidly enforced. To establish a new system of keeping the accounts in the Finance Department will require the willing coöperation of its head, together with his employes. No system that is merely laid down for them to follow, will answer. It must be done in the office, and by those employed therein. Competent accountants who have some knowledge of the character of the business done there, and some knowledge of the workings of the departments, must be secured. We do not believe that any material change will ever be effected by the present incumbents. The progress made by your Committee, in writing up the account of the Clerk of Arrears, and in making out the returns of delinquents, and in condensing the liens on real estate, has been slow and tedious. This portion of our work is the most extensive as well as the most laborious. In its importance it cannot be over-estimated, and some months will yet be required to complete this portion of the work. Your Committee are now particularly engaged in auditing the accounts of Collectors. Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that this has not been done for several years past. These accounts are now undergoing a thorough examination by the accountants employed by your Committee.

In view of the fact that the amount appropriated for the performance of this work is now nearly exhausted, the attention of the Common Council is respectfully solicited to this matter, that the important work now in progress may not be suspended. Another appropriation will be required, not only on the part of the present, but possibly of the next Common Council.

To your Committee, as a committee, it is a matter of perfect indifference whether this Common Council determines to prosecute the work they have commenced or not. But to the public at large, it is of vital importance. If prosecuted, additional labor will be crowded upon the time and attention of the Committee which is already very much occupied with this undertaking. Should the Common Council determine to proceed, the work shall be faithfully prosecuted. The members of both Boards of the Common Council are earnestly solicited to call at the room of your Committee and personally examine for themselves the state and progress of the work, that they may understand how far the public interests will be served in its prosecution. To bring this matter directly before you for your action the following resolutions are offered by your Committee:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to comply with the provisions of section 98 of the ordinance organizing the departments, and to prepare a decommencement of the current year to the first day of June, for the Joint Committee on Accounts.

Resolved, That the further sum of five thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of the work now being performed by the Joint Committee on Accounts.

F. I. A. BOOLE, HENRY R. HOFFMIRE, JAMES OWENS, } Joint Committee on Accounts Board of Aldermen.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, ANDREW MULLIGAN, JAMES M. CROSS, } Joint Committee on Accounts Board of Councilmen.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met, Monday afternoon, the President, CHARLES H. MASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting occupied more than half an hour.

An unusual number of petitions and resolutions were referred to appropriate Committees. Among these was the petition of David Wilson, for a well "opisit" No. 195 West Sixteenth-street, filled in or "secure" in a "sufficient" manner, which was presented and indorsed by Councilman Ross. The rest of these resolutions had reference to dredging slips, removing obstructions, fencing vacant lots, forming sidewalks, removing night-soil, cleaning streets, constructing sewers and removing nuisances in various parts of the City.

A number of store-keepers, of the Eighth-avenue, complained, by petition, that "they are subjected, by the lax and unfair administration of the law in regard to the Sabbath day, to very unjust competition with various traders, who make active sales on the Sabbath day. The petition has upwards of eighty signatures. After some debate as to the Sunday question, and the respective rights and privileges of Christians and Jews, the matter was referred to the Commissioners of Police.

A resolution to furnish "water-coolers" for the use of the Chamber was laid over.

A resolution, directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for dredging the slip at the foot of Bread-street, East River, was adopted.

A resolution to open Twelfth-street was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution directing the Committee on Streets to report as to the expediency of widening Nassau-street, from Frankfort to Wall-street, was adopted.

A resolution, directing the City Inspector to clean the Twelfth Ward, was laid over.

A resolution was adopted, directing the Comptroller to pay the employes of the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas under Charles Devlin, late Street Commissioner.

A resolution was presented by Councilman GENET directing the Comptroller to pay the Inspector employed by Joseph S. Taylor and Charles Devlin, late Street Commissioners; also, those employed by Charles Ring, late Superintendent of Public Buildings; after considerable debate, in which Councilmen BRADY and ARCULARIUS took part, the resolution was adopted.

Various reports of the Committee on Fire Department of this Board were adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor vetoing the ordinance organizing the Aqueduct Department.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return to your honorable body the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to reorganize the Croton Aqueduct Department," with my objections thereto. There are two principal reasons which have induced me to withhold my signature from this paper:

First—That it creates new offices unnecessary for the complete working of the Department and the prompt fulfillment of the business imposed upon it by the charter and ordinances of the City.

Second—That it increases, without good cause, the salaries of other offices now in the Department, and which are, by the provisions of the ordinance in question, continued in it.

I am aware that the charter of 1857 has imposed upon the Croton Aqueduct Department the additional charge of "paving, repaving and repairing streets, and digging and constructing wells," which before its adoption were part of the duties belonging to the Department of Streets; but I do not believe that these duties are such as will require the addition of an assistant to the Water Purveyor, as well as a deputy, and also of another clerk in his Bureau, with salaries amounting in the aggregate to $4,200 a year. The Bureau of Pipes and Sewers, of which the Water Purveyor is the chief officer, has now, in addition to the Water Purveyor, three clerks, which, with a deputy to take charge especially of the payments, will, in my opinion and in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, be sufficient to perform promptly all the duties which are now imposed upon it. This bureau, when first organized, had but two offices assigned to it, viz: the Water Purveyor and a Contract Clerk. Since then two more clerks have been given to it, and this force has been found, and at times more than, sufficient. And even now, as I am informed by the Croton Aqueduct Board, one of the places is vacant, in consequence of there not being an amount of work in the bureau to warrant the filling the same. The immediate duties of the Water Purveyor require, no doubt, a deputy to aid him in their discharge, more especially to superintend the new work imposed by the charter upon the department; but beyond this I am well satisfied that any further addition to the force is wholly unnecessary. This ordinance also, besides providing for an addition to the force in the department, increases the salaries of several of the officers now in it, and which are continued by the same. I have stated in former communications to your honorable body my opinion that salaries should not be increased without cogent reasons therefor, where additional work or increased responsibility has been imposed upon the officer. In neither of these respects do I find that either of the officers, the salaries of which are proposed to be increased will warrant the addition. The salaries of all of these officers have from time to time been increased, as on referring to former years I find that formerly the salary of the Water Purveyor was $1,000, and his clerk $800; Water Register $800, and his clerks $500. On the organization of the Department, under the act of 1849, the office of Deputy Water Register was created, with additional clerks, and the salaries of the other officers increased. The salaries as now paid are $1,500 for the Water Purveyor and Water Register, $1,000 for the Deputy Water Register, six clerks with Water Register the same; contract and general clerk $1,200 each, and your ordinance proposes to increase the salary of the Water Purveyor to $2,500, with an assistant deputy and assistant clerk at $1,500 each, a clerk at $1,200, and two clerks at $1,000 each; Water Register, $2,000; deputy $1,500, and six clerks at $1,200 each; and general clerk at $1,500; thus making aggregate salaries of $22,400 for officers, when the same duties are now performed for $14 600 a year, or more than fifty per cent. increase. The present salaries I deem sufficient for the duties required to be performed by these officers. The services are not more onerous, nor the qualifications higher, than those demanded in branches of private business in this City, where the incumbents of places are not so well paid. Besides, the character of the business of most of the offices is generally uniform, and all that is required is attention and regularity during the moderate period of time each day that the office is opened.

There are some other objections to the ordinance in its details which I do not deem necessary to present to you, believing that the objections above presented are sufficient to exhibit to you the inexpediency of its being carried into effect. For these reasons I have returned this ordinance, and would suggest that the same be re-framed, with a view to better meet the working of the Department and the duties of its officers. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, giving an abstract of the present condition of the contracts awarded by him.

The Committee on Railroads reported in favor of granting the prayers of petitioners that the Hudson River Railroad Company be directed to cause City cars to be placed on that railroad, not lower than south of Fifty-third-street, to run every ten minutes, fare five cents.

Among the papers from the Board of Aldermen was a report of the Joint Committee on Accounts. It was stated by the President that it was a very voluminous document. Besides which, another report of the Joint Committee on Accounts was presented, to the following effect:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Joint Committee on Accounts respectfully

REPORT:

That in the settlement with Terrence Farley, for building a sewer in Fifty-first-street, from the Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River, he was overpaid the sum of $4,308 45. This over-payment was included in the requisition from the Street Department dated Dec. 4, 1855. All the papers in the case have been examined, and the testimony of A. S. Cady, Deputy Comptroller, Alex. T. Dodge, Contract Clerk in the Croton Aqueduct Department, and J. Meech Henry, who at the time the papers were made out was a clerk for the Commissioners of Assessments, has been taken in relation thereto. The over-payment appears to have been caused by a clerical error on the part of J. Meech Henry, in making up the account for the Assessors, and is found in two items. One item of 12 939 feet of street piling at $30 per M, is extended $3,880 50, when it should be $388 05—error against property owners of $3,492 45. Another item of 3,020 feet of plank at $30 per M., extended $906 60, when it should be $90 60—error against property owners, $816. Total, $4,308 45.

When the last requisition was made, the assessment had been confirmed by the Common Council. Mr. Farley's attention has been called to this matter; he does not deny having received the money, but has made no offer to refund the sum to the Treasury. Your Committee might, in connection with this matter, recommend some mode of guarding against a recurrence of such blunders, but do not deem it advisable, inasmuch as it is their intention, at a proper time, and after a thorough examination of the books and accounts of the different departments, to point out in detail such alterations in the manner of keeping the City accounts as will make the different departments a check upon each other.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to retain the sum of $4,308 45, with interest from Dec. 4, 1855, from any money now due, or which may hereafter become due, or any contract or contracts completed, or in process of completion, between the Corporation of the City of New-York and Terrence Farley, and he is requested to report to the Common Council a statement of the contracts referred to in this resolution.

F. I. A. BOOLE, JAS. OWENS, } Joint Committee on Accounts, Board of Aldermen.
CHAS. G. CORNELL, ANDREW MULLIGAN, JAMES M. CROSS, } Joint Committee on Accounts, Board of Councilmen.

The Report was laid over. The Board then adjourned.

The Board of Health.

A FORMAL COMPLAINT AGAINST SWILL-MILK.

The Board of Health met again yesterday afternoon, Mayor TIEMANN in the Chair.

Reports were called for from the Committees on Swill-milk and Fat-boiling establishments.

Councilman HASWELL said the Swill-milk Committee was not prepared to report, and asked for further time, which was granted.

The Mayor said he hoped the Committee would give the subject a thorough investigation, at as early a day as possible. He stated that he had received the following formal complaint from the City Inspector, which was read, as follows, and referred to the Swill-milk Committee.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.

To the Mayor and Board of Health:

In conformity with the provisions of title 3, act 1, section 1, subdivision 3, of an act entitled "an act relative to the public health in the City of New-York," passed April 10, 1850, the City Inspector would present to the Board of Health the cow stables situated on blocks bounded by Sixteenth-street and Fifteenth-street, (north and south,) and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, (east and west,) as constituting nuisances deemed to be detrimental to the public health, as follows:

First—That each of the above-mentioned establishments is so deemed from the extent and nature of the business carried on therein, constituting a local nuisance.

Second—That the keeping of cows in large numbers within a small and closely-confined space, renders such cattle liable to fever and disease, and that the milk and meat of the same, if disposed of for sale or otherwise for consumption as food, has injurious effect upon the public health.

The foregoing complaint is presented in order that the subject-matter embraced therein and that the same may be legally acted upon by the Board of Health, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature above mentioned.

I would respectfully ask that an early date may be fixed for the examination of this complaint, of which meeting I would further ask that timely notice may be given to me, so that the persons interested may be notified to show cause as mentioned in said act,—the subdivision indicated reading as follows:

3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector, on complaint being made to him, or whenever he shall deem any business, trade or profession carried on by any person or persons in the City of New-York, detrimental to the public health, to notify such person or persons to show cause before the Board of Health, at a time and place to be specified in such notice, why the same should not be discontinued or removed, which notice shall be a notice of not less than three days, (except in case of epidemic or pestilence, the Board of Health may, by general order, direct a shorter time, not less than twenty-four hours,) and may be served by leaving the same at the place of business or residence of the parties to be affected thereby. Cause may be shown by affidavit, and the order of the Board of Health shall be final and conclusive thereon. Respectfully,

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 2, 1858.

A resolution was adopted, requesting the Academy of Medicine to furnish the Swill-Milk Committee with such facts in relation to the milk of the City as may be in their possession.

Alderman SEARS wished to report a nuisance in Bank-street, near the North River. They had been building a pier there, and in doing so they had closed a sewer.

Alderman MCSPEDON offered a verbal resolution, calling the attention of the City Inspector to the fact, that at Forty-fifth-street, East River, the City offal is not removed according to the ordinance, and directing its abatement. The ordinance required that the offal should be removed every day during the Winter, and twice a day during the Summer. It was notorious that offal was suffered to remain there seven or eight days. The resolution was adopted.

In the Bank-street sewer nuisance case, a resolution was adopted, directing the City Inspector to have the nuisance abated forthwith.

The Fat-melting Committee asked for further time, and it was granted.

The Board then adjourned to Friday next, at 3 P. M.

THE GREENWICH-STREET MURDER.

Escape of "Sailor Dan" and Another Convict from the State Prison at Sing Sing.

Late on Sunday night, two prisoners, each of them notorious, escaped from the State Prison at Sing Sing. One of them was DANIEL TENBROOK, *alias* PEMBROKE, *alias* "Sailor DAN," who pleaded guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer last February, before Judge INGRAHAM, to a charge of rape and murder. He was one of the four young scoundrels who committed the fearful outrage on the person of the old Swiss woman, TERESA SPITZLEIN, in a lager-bier saloon in Greenwich-street in November last, from the effects of which she died. The affair caused considerable excitement, and will be well remembered MAURICE O'CONNELL was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung, but Governor KING recently commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life. "Sailor DAN," together with the rest of the gang, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment—"Sailor DAN" to ten years in the State Prison. As we have said, on Saturday night he effected his escape. At the same time, also, escaped another prisoner named CHARLES SEYMOUR *alias* KENNON DOOLAN, imprisoned for a term of years for attempting to rob the Bonded Warehouse in this City. These prisoners occupied adjoining cells, in the upper corridor on the east side of the prison. One of them managed to obtain a screw from a vise in the machine shop, with which a communication was first made, after which both working together, as is supposed, they contrived to raise a stone from the roof of one of the cells, and by that means, gained access to the cupola whence they reached the roof, fastened a rope to one of the chimneys and let themselves down on the railroad track. They next stole a boat which was moored to the shore, and, it is conjectured, pushed off to the Jersey side of the river.

A reward of $100 is offered for their arrest, or $50 for either one of them.

Sailor DAN is thus described: "Aged 18 years, dark complexion, freckled, gray eyes, light brown hair, scar on forehead from cut, stature 5 feet 7 inches, weighs about 160 pounds."

CHARLES SEYMOUR'S description is as follows: "20 years old, 5 feet 7½ inches in height, black hair, and scar on the chin, caused by a pistol-shot, received at the time he was taken in the act of robbing the Bonded Warehouse."

Mr. WILLIAM BEARDSLEY, Warden of the Prison, will pay the sum to any person who will effect the arrest. It is expected that Sailor DAN will attempt to get on board some ship in this harbor, bound for a long voyage.

Mayor's Office.

SWINDLERS AND FILTHY PUBLICATIONS.—Yesterday morning Sergeant BERNEY was actively engaged in tracing out the individuals doing business under the fictitious title of FAYETTE HARPER & Co., who for several months past have secretly been distributing circulars and catalogues of their list of obscene books throughout nearly every State in the Union. The post-office has been carefully watched to observe and trace parties who might apply for letters. But as suspicion evidently existed that the office was dogged by the police, the letters have not been taken away. The "books" referred to were of the vilest description, as was evident from the circular, one of which fell into the hands of the police. The parties professed to have an office at Nos. 76 and 77 Nassau-street, but no such persons could be found there. The Sergeant next paid a visit to Dr. DUVAL (better known as young VAN RENSLAER, of Albany)—also to HENRY S. SMITH, (whose real name is FRANCIS BRADY, at present under indictment for publishing obscene pictures,) Dr. A. B. LAWRENCE, Dr. DAVID RUSH, Prof. ROUDOUT, JAS D. PENTLEY, HENRY S. LANE, Dr. J. WARREN, and Dr. R. BLAND. These learned gentlemen are now well known to the Police, the nature of their business is quite familiar to the authorities, and by the Sergeant's instrumentality their names have been submitted to the Postmaster-General, who will henceforth forward all letters to their address to the Dead Letter office at Washington. The above are all engaged in the obscene book business. Besides such, the names of several *quacks* and impostors have been handed in, and they will be treated in the same way. Among them are Madame JULIA MELVILLE, Dr. SAM'L SPENCER, EMILY VILLETTE, Dr. UNCAS BRANDT, an Indian Doctor, and Rev. Dr. C. S. BURNETT, a pretended Missionary returned from South Africa, and a few other celebrities upon whose operations the drag-chain of embarrassment has been placed until some other ingenious mode of swindling may enable the operators to unwind it.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER MERINO UNDERSHIRTS.

Those who wish to be
Cool and comfortable in warm
Weather should try the
"ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,"
Sold by A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

ELEGANT AND SERVICEABLE.—These are the characteristics of KNOX'S HATS; they not only look handsome, but they retain their beauty, and are not spoiled in the first shower. The latest novelty introduced by KNOX is admitted to be the neatest and most becoming article of the kind he has ever produced. At his establishment, corner Broadway and Fulton-street, a large assortment of HATS, CAPS, &c, will be found, all remarkable for elegance and good taste. The establishment of KNOX is one of the most beautiful and artistic Hat depôts in the City. It is fitted up with admirable taste, and, as regards the stock of Hats, Caps, &c., it comprises every variety both for children and adults. The proprietor is an artist in Hats; he seems to discover, as if by intuition, exactly the style suited to the face; and so varied is the assortment that, no matter how diversified the tastes of his customers may be, they will not fail to find the right article there.

[Advertisement.]

"THE ONLY GENUINE SAUCE."—So pronounced by gentlemen of acknowledged gout, prepared by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS, under the name of Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, and suitable for soups, fish, meats, game, gravies, curries, &c., imparting a most exquisite flavor, zest and piquancy. For sale by grocers and druggists generally. Beware of imitations. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents for the Proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

THE USES OF AFFECTION.—Adversity is said to be valuable as a school of instruction. So is affection in all its quaint and sometimes inconsistent manifestations. To feel this truth only study *Ruth Ravenscow's* history as developed in TOM TAYLOR'S delightful drama, so attractive now at Barnum's Museum. It is repeated there, with KATE DENIN RYAN, this evening. This afternoon they play "The Golden Farmer" at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The penetrative and healing action of this potent salve is a marvel throughout the world. Nothing else should be relied on in scrofula, cancer, salt rheum, erysipelas, and external injuries. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 335 and 337 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—PHOTOGRAPHS, HALLOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in every style.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... JUNE 7.

$6,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	96	
20,000	Ohio 6s '56 & ex 2d	104	
5,000	Missouri State 6s	84¾	
10,000	do c	84½	
3,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	39	
3,000	Hud. Riv. 2d Mtg	92½	
13,000	L. C. & Mil L. G. B.	31	
1,000	do	30¾	
1,000	Chi & R Is Bds	98	
20	Bank of New York	108	
40	Bank of Commerce	108¾	
5	Commonwealth bk.	89	
5	do	89¼	
10	Imp. & Traders Bk	108¼	
20	Broadway Bank	129½	
100	Canton Co	18½	
100	do s10	19¾	
350	Penna. Coal Co	75	
54	D. & H. C. Co. s60 ex d	110	
50	do opg	120	
50	Pac. M. S. Co s60	73	
10	do	73½	
5	do	74¾	
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R	82	
300	do	82¾	
100	do b10	82¾	
720	do	82¾	
412	do c	82¾	
680	do s10	82¾	
60	do b60	82¾	
50	do s60	82	
10	La Crosse & Mil. R.	53½	
160	do	53 54¼	
105	Mil. & Miss. R. R	25	
75	Erie Railroad	18¾	
1012	do s3	18¾	
5	do	18¼	
50	do	18¾	
50	Hud. Riv. R. opg.	27¾	
50	do s30	27¾	
100	do s15	27½	
50	do s3 aft. opg.	27½	
150	Reading R.R. c	42¾	
200	do	42¾	
100	do b10	43¼	
200	do	42 41¾	
100	M. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	30¾	
600	do	31	
50	do s30	30¾	
100	do s10	30¾	
50	M. So. & N. Ia. p.	43	
50	do b60	43	
250	do	42	
50	do b30	42	
25	do	41¾	
70	Cl. & Pitts. R	10	
440	Gal. & Chi. R	85	
200	Cl. & Tol. R. b30	34	
100	do p & c	33⅞	
100	do opg	34	
460	do	34½	
50	Chic. & R. I. R. p&c	71½	
250	do opg	71¾	
150	do opg	72	
50	do s60	71½	
50	do p&c	72	
100	do b30	72	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri St 6s	84¾	
4,000	La C & M. L. G. B	31	
175	Pac. Mail Stm Co	75	
50	do	74¾	
6	Del. & Hud. Cal Co.	101	
250	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83	
200	do	82¾	
150	Erie Railroad	17	
250	do	16¾	
100	do s30	16¾	
100	do b60	17	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	73	
100	do b30	73	
50	Mil. & Miss. RR	25¾	
200	Hud. Riv. R.R.	27¾	
200	do s60	27	
100	do b60	27½	
100	Reading R. R. s3	42¾	
100	do b3	43	
100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	21¾	
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R. b30	35½	
100	Penn. Coal Co	75	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	A. M. I. S. of 1858	19¾	
83	G. W. M. I. of 1857	54	
250	do	53	
830	U. M. I. S'p of 1851	64¾	
1,330	U. M. I. S'p of 1851	64¾	
1,000	U. M. I. S'p of 1852	29½	
2,360	U. M. I. S'p of 1852	58¾	
830	U. M. I. S'p of 1852	58¾	
2,000	U. M. I. S'p of 1853	84½	
20	U. M. I. S'p of 1854	49	
10	U. M. I. S'p of 1856	49	
10	U. M. I. S'p of 1857	49	
230	U. M. I. S'p of 1854	52	
360	U. M. I. S'p of 1856	50¾	
420	U. M. I. S'p of 1857	49¾	
10	Cont. F. In. of 1857	49	
15	Rep. F. I. Co. 1854	50¾	
80	Rep. F. I. Co. 1855	50¾	
5	Rep. F. I. Co. 1856	50¾	
30	Rep. F. I. Co. 1857	50¾	
145	Rep. F. I. Co. 1857	50¾	
200	Rep. F. I. Co	50¾	
93	Com. F. I. S of 1857	50¾	
600	Com. I. S'p of 1856	45	
2,000	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	84½	
1,700	N. Y. S. 6 P c. S.	110	
5,000	K. C. (Ia 18 P c. B.	46¼	
5,000	M St. 6 P c. Bs	85	
1,500	La C. & Mil. R. 7s	39	
2,000	California 7s	82¼	
1,500	At. M. I. S. 1858	78	
90	Broadway Bank	127	
56	do	121¾	
25	Chatham Bank	88	
200	St Mark's F. Ins. Co.	114	
40	St. Nich F. Ins Co	72¼	
62	Corinthian F. In Co	132	
10	Peter Cooper F. I Co.	107¾	
16	Nat'l Fire Ins. Co.	176	
39	do	176	
40	Marine Bank	89	
10	Am. Ex. Bank	102¾	
30	Bank St. of N. Y.	100	
40	Merchants' Bank	109	
20	Astor F. I. Co.	120	
10	Indemnity F. Co.	90	
20	N. Y. Balance D Co.	100	
40	N. Y. & Har. R. R.	114¾	

MONDAY, June 7—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the past week, ending Saturday, June 5, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately, on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of May 29:

Decrease in Loans	$226,346
Increase in Specie	1,294,188
Increase in Circulation	295,214
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	354,639

Including the Clearing House operations of the week, the average of which is deducted from the line of Gross Deposits, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the movement this time last season.

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 6, 1857.	June 5, 1858.	May 29, 1858.
Capital	$60,442,000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	115,338,526	116,424,897	116,650,943
Specie	13,134,714	32,790,332	31,496,144
Circulation	8,838,575	7,547,830	7,252,616
Gross Deposits	96,594,391	101,489,535	99,351,901
Exchanged	27 361,301	17,982,648	16,199,657
Undrawn	69,233,090	83,506,887	83,152,244
In Sub-Treasury	12,031,008	5,263,348	6,398,562

The Specie line runs up again after the full effect of the recent heavy exchanges of Gold for Treasury Bills. The increase is rather more than generally looked for, placing the total figure at **$32,790,332**. The Mercantile Discounts are running off faster than the accession of Treasury Bills, and the general line of loans is down a little this week. The Undrawn Deposits are higher by $354,369 than last week, though not fully recovered to the highest average of the season, May 22. Altogether, the Statement is one that will add to confidence in the easy working of the market for Money through the Summer months. The present week opens with a lower Exchange on London, and the prospect of only a moderate trade demand for the *Africa* on Wednesday. We hear of nothing done thus far in bank bills; the range of quotations is 109¼@109⅜ P. For merchant bills the offers are 108½@109 P cent. Francs are 5.15@5.13¾ to the dollar. The whole market dull and unsettled at the close of 'Change hour.

At the Stock Exchange the dealings of the week opened with lower prices for nearly all the Railway shares. The prevailing disposition at the early board seemed to be to follow down the market with contract sales, on the calculation of a still further decline. This, however, is nothing unusual in a season of extreme depression. The *Bears* show the same boldness, then, and sometimes fall upon the same blunder that their opponents, the *Bulls*, do on a very buoyant, upward market. The decline in New York Central to 82½ P cent., brought forward some outside orders to buy, which had been limited to this figure, and the price recovered in the after noon to 83 P cent. The same effec was felt upon Reading, which, after selling at 42½ P cent., left off at 43 P cent. Erie shares were pressed on sale in the forenoon at 16½ P cent. and subsequently brought 17 P cent. The Share prices generally were slightly better at the Second Board, though the dealings finally left off unsettled. For Rock Island 73 P cent. was bid for the opening, and for Galena and Chicago 85½ was bid. Toledo, 35¼; Hudson, 27½; and Michigan Southern, 21½ P cent. In reference to the Galena dividend nothing certain is yet known. Of the election for Directors the Chicago *Press* reports:

"The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railway closed their annual meeting in this city yesterday afternoon. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: John B. Turner, Charles Walker, Benjamin W. Raymond, Hugh T. Dickey, Orrington Lunt, Thomas D. Robertson, Charles L. Hempstead, Walter L. Newberry, William H. Brown, Benjamin F. Carver, William J. McAlpine, Horatio G. Loomis, Dexter A. Knowlton. All the old Board were reelected, with the exception of B. F. CARVER, Esq., who was elected in the place of GEO. SMITH, Esq. Owing to continued absence Mr. SMITH did not permit his name to be used. The Board will command the entire confidence of the public. The new member of the Direction, B. F. CARVER, Esq., Cashier of the Marine Bank, is a most valuable acquisition to the Board. His intimate acqu